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RACIAL GROUPS PLAN PROTEST ON QUOTA LAW

"National Origins" Clause
Being Studied by Fed-
eral Committee

NUMBER OF BILLS CALL FOR REPEAL

Some Would Extend Quota
Figures—Both Sides Are
Being Presented

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The possi-
bility of a combination of soci-
eties representing racial groups in
the United States to break down im-
migration restriction as a result of
resentment against the "national
origins" provision of the law, was
brought to the attention of the
House Immigration Committee to-
day by Albert Johnson (R.), Repre-
sentative from Washington, chair-
man of the committee.

The national origins provision of
the 1924 act, which would go into
effect on issuance of a presidential
proclamation issued on or before
April 1, 1927, would pro-rate total
annual quotas of 150,000 on a basis
of the national origin of citizens as
shown in the 1920 census.

The committee is considering a
number of bills to repeal or modify
the provision, and is investigating
the method by which the special com-
mittee of six arrived at the compu-
tations used as a basis for the pro-
posed new quotas.

Mr. Johnson declared that a num-
ber of societies representing foreign-
born American citizens opposed the
provision when it was first sug-
gested, and that the American Equal-
ity Association of New York, represent-
ing a number of these groups, has
for its primary object opposition to
immigration restriction.

Committee's Duty

"The committee must decide whether
it is worth while to go ahead
with the national origins provision,
with the possible result of encourag-
ing such opposition," he said. "We
must also consider the possibility
that it would lead to a combination
of the various groups who would suf-
fer from the cuts made in certain na-
tional quotas."

John B. Trevor of New York City,
former army captain in charge of
the Military Intelligence Unit in
New York City during the war, and
an advocate of the national origins
plan, believed that the increase in
the British quota under the plan is
desirable from the viewpoint of na-
tional welfare, since "our institu-
tions are distinctly of English char-
acter," and the British in America
were predominantly British.

"Of course you are going to have
protests from racial groups who feel
that they are discriminated against
both by taking 1890 as a basis for
estimating quotas, as provided in the
1924 law, and by the change in
quotas provided in the national origi-
nals plan," Mr. Trevor told the com-
mittee. "Any arbitrary census date
will discriminate against somebody.
But in none of the material distrib-
uted by these groups, working
against restriction, has the interest
of the United States been considered
first."

The Immigration Restriction Law,
Mr. Trevor declared, has had a
marked effect on conditions in New
York City, where it has "reduced
congestion, decreased the amount of
sweatshop labor and helped to solve
the problem of seasonal unemployment."

Object of Policy

"The aim of our immigration
policy should be to maintain the
standard of living in the United
States, both among the so-called na-
tive stock and recent arrivals," he
stated.

He pointed to the fact that possible
mistake in classification of 8000 per-
sons according to national origins
would mean a reduction of 10
persons in a national quota under
the national origins computations.

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Food Is Scattered for Chicago's Birds

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Heavy snows recently
fell over this region, sources
of food were covered for birds
dwelling in expansive wooded areas
of the forest preserve bordering
Chicago, so Ransom Kennicott, its
chief forester, issued an order for
the warden to distribute great
bunches of giant millet for the
community's feathered friends.

A special effort was made to see
that all birds were provided for
during the bad weather, said Mr.
Kennicott. He had caretakers set
in the snow big bunches of the
grain to which the birds flocked.

The men also distributed 150
bushels of corn. An appeal for
persons to feed the birds, particu-
larly during stormy times, has been
made by the chief forester.

ESTIMATES FORD SHARE AT \$12,000

Packard President Calls
Henry Ford Company's
Greatest Asset

DETROIT, Jan. 19 (AP).—The great-
est asset of the Ford Motor Com-
pany, in the opinion of Alvan Macauley,
president of the Packard Motor Com-
pany, is the Ford company, termed
Mr. Macauley, giving expert testi-
mony for the defense in the govern-
ment tax suit against former stock-
holders of the Ford company, termed
Mr. Ford a man of daring ideas, but
the way in which he conceived
the automobile industry.

Asked his opinion as to the proper
valuation of Ford stock as of 1913,
Mr. Macauley said it was not more
than \$5,489.34 a share, but which
it now maintains should have been
less than \$3600. Mr. Macauley
boosted the original price by setting
the figure at \$12,000 a share. The
Government maintains it lost ap-
proximately \$30,000,000 in taxes on
profits accruing from the sale as the
result of the high original valuation.

The Packard president also as-
serted the belief that the withdrawal
of Henry Ford from the company
would have been a serious threat
to its prospects. The former stock-
holders' case includes a contention that
more than \$12,500 a share might
have been asked in 1913 had not the
holders feared Mr. Ford might leave
the company and establish opposi-
tion.

A. W. Gregg, chief of government
counsel, entered strenuous objection
to Mr. Macauley testifying as an ex-
pert. The presiding judge allowed
the testimony to stand, however, "for
what it is worth."

Concerning the Selden patent case
evidence entered by defense, Mr.
Gregg elicited from Peter E. Martin,
Ford company vice-president, a de-
claration that "at no time did we
were greatly hampered by the Selden
patent." Appellants' counsel held
that prior to the final settlement of
the Selden suit in 1911, progress and
prospects of the company were much
hindered by the famous patent litiga-
tions.

ROAD TO MT. VERNON ALONG THE POTOMAC TO BE READY BY 1932

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—It is desired to
have completed by time of the Wash-
ington bicentennial celebration in
1932 a memorial boulevard from
Washington to Mt. Vernon. Follow-
ing a survey, the Department of Agri-
culture has recommended to the
House Committee on Roads that the
route along the Potomac River be
followed rather than the one slightly
inland, both of which were under
consideration.

The river route was deemed to
have the best scenic and historical
advantages and is also shorter and
more economical. It is 12 1/2 miles
long, while the upper route is two
miles longer.

By the boulevard to be completed
by 1932, work should, it is explained,
start as soon as possible. The cost
of the highway is estimated at \$4,
000,000 exclusive of the initial ap-
propriation for survey and fills.

COMET DISCOVERED BY SOUTH AFRICAN

COPENHAGEN, Den., Jan. 19 (AP).

The discoverer of the comet, an-
nouncement in regard to which was
made by the Harvard College Ob-
servatory yesterday, is identified here
as a South African amateur astron-
omer named Blatthway. The comet,
of the ninth magnitude, is low in the
southern firmament and not visible
in the northern hemisphere. Blatth-
way discovered another comet last
year.

His latest find was reported in a
Cape Town dispatch to the Copen-
hagen observatory, which acts as a
clearing house for astronomical dis-
coveries.

EGYPT'S TRADE BALANCE ADVERSE

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP).—For the
first time in many years, says a
Cairo dispatch to the Daily Mail,
Egypt had an adverse trade balance
last year because of the slump in
cotton. Imports dropped \$6,000,000,
while exports dropped \$17,500,000.

The Egyptian Government, it is
added, has decided to extend pur-
chases of cotton futures to February,
instead of limiting them to January.
(During 1926 Egypt's imports
amounted to \$58,224,595 and the ex-
ports to \$59,199,662.)

Teaching World Relations Advocated in Public Schools

State Branch of League of
Nations Association Holds
Annual Meeting

Instruction on international rela-
tions in the public and private
schools of Massachusetts, omitting
propaganda designed to bring the
United States into the League of Na-
tions, was urged by Everett Colby,
chairman of the national executive
committee of the League of Nations
Nonpartisan Association, at the an-
nual meeting today of the Massa-
chusetts branch of the Twentieth
Century Club.

Mr. Colby, a former state Senator
from New Jersey, in discussing four
factors of the national organization,
namely, its policy, program, educa-
tion and working machinery, stressed
the third point especially in its
relation to the local body.

He said that a great deal of good
might be accomplished by familiariz-
ing the general public with the
League and its object by conducting
an educational program in the
Commonwealth whereby the essen-
tial facts concerning the League and
the World Court could be placed in
the hands of teachers of history,
civics, and economics in the schools.

Link With Other Groups

Mr. Colby urged the organization
of normal lecture courses, to be un-
dertaken by the Massachusetts

organizations, Rotary, Kiwanis,
Chambers of Commerce, organiza-
tions of business and professional
women, the American Legion, minis-
ters and church groups, public libra-
ries, universities and colleges, and
the local Grange.

Mr. Colby, in discussing the edu-
cational program and its prospects
for success in Massachusetts, em-
phasized the point that propaganda
and all reference to seeking the
United States to enter into the
League which now numbers 56 coun-
tries should be omitted.

In his annual report, Joseph
Walker, chairman of the local board
of directors, urged that the United
States change its foreign policy and
engage in establishing a permanent
policy of conference, co-operation,
conciliation, and arbitration in deal-
ing with international affairs, and
set up and support the institutions
necessary to that end, rather than
remain isolated by the mere ex-
changing of notes. He said, "There
should be no thought of war."

Should Seek Good Will

"By sending our ships and soldiers
to Central America we stir up sus-
picion and place every American and
his interest in danger," Mr. Walker
continued, "rather than insuring the
safety of them and their property.
The trust and goodwill of foreign
nations will do more to safeguard
American citizens and their interests
in foreign lands than a threat of
force can possibly do," he concluded.

The association now numbers 4000
members in the State, has reached
16,000 persons by its speakers and
film, has distributed 35,000 pieces of
literature and has 36 local chapters.
Mr. Richard H. Gorham, executive
secretary, announced. It obtained
more than 500 new members last
year.

MAINE MAY GET GIFT OF \$500,000

Mt. Desert Residents, Said
to Be Rockefeller and Ford,
Offer to Build Bridge

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 19 (Special).

—Permission to build a \$500,000
bridge on Mt. Desert Island and
present it when completed as a free
bridge to the people of Maine is to
be asked of the Maine Legisla-
ture by J. Sherman Douglas of
Lamoine, state senator, on behalf of
two summer residents of the island.

The plan is to construct a 600-foot
bridge across Otter Creek, four miles
west of Bar Harbor and near the
United States radio station. Edsel
Ford and John D. Rockefeller Jr.,
are reported to be the men who wish
to build the bridge. Under the
charter asked, there is to be no ex-
pense to the State.

The bill will be assigned for pub-
lic hearing two weeks, but no legisla-
tion is expected. The structure
will be of stone, cement and steel,
and the approaches of 400 feet will
give a total of 1000 feet for the
bridge. Work will start soon after
the bill is passed, and completion
is anticipated for late next fall.

The proposed bridge will be the
connecting link of roads which go
around the entire island, so that mo-
torists will be in view of the ocean
at all times. This is considered an
attraction of great value. For many
years automobiles were prohibited on
the island, and public spirited finan-
cial contributions of wealthy sum-
mer residents have done much to-
ward opening up new roads to the
public.

The financial backers of the bridge
project have already completed about
\$1,250,000 worth of new roads which
are now open to the public in this
vicinity, and further contributions of
\$750,000 are being considered by
them for construction of a long road
leading away from the bridge. This
road would cut off a winding ride of
some four miles.

South Dakota Legislature Names Member's Child

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 19 (Special).

For the second time in the his-
tory of the South Dakota Legisla-
ture the Senate has exercised its
privilege in naming a member's
child. William Asmen Whitney was
the name given the son of Senator
O. K. Whitney, Republican.

The middle name is in honor of the
dean of the Senate, C. S. Asmen.

The first child named, under pro-
visions of a resolution adopted by
the Republican Legislature of 1917,
was a "died-in-the-wool" Democrat,
the daughter of Senator W. W.
Howes, national Democratic com-
mitteeman from South Dakota.

SENATE REJECTS LAUSANNE PACT BY 34 TO 50 VOTE

Democratic Opposition to
Ratification Is Led by
Senator Swanson

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Ratifica-
tion of the Lausanne Treaty was re-
jected by the Senate by a margin of
six votes. The count of 50 for ap-
proval and 34 against was six short
of the two-thirds necessary to con-
firm the pact.

The issue of ratification was set-
tled practically on party lines. With
the exception of George H. Moses
(R.), Senator from New Hampshire,
the Republicans supported ratifica-
tion. Six Democrats, however, voted
against their party platform and
with the Republican majority fol-
lowing the acceptance of a reserva-
tion requiring a naturalization treaty
with Turkey before the pact could
become operative.

View of Senator Borah

William E. Borah (R.), Senator
from Idaho, chairman of the Foreign
Relations Committee, who was floor
leader in the contest for the treaty,
expressed the opinion that the re-
jection would leave the United States
and Turkey without diplomatic rela-
tions. He declared the situation
between the two nations was the
same as that which existed between
the United States and Russia.

The fight against the treaty was
led by Claude A. Swanson (D.),
Senator from Virginia, ranking mi-
nority member of the Senate Foreign
Relations Committee, and William
H. King (D), Senator from Utah.
Following the rejection of the treaty,
Mr. King issued a statement declar-
ing that the treaty was opposed on
three major grounds: its failure to
provide for the fulfillment of the Wil-
son award to Armenia, guarantees for
protection of Christians and non-
Muslims in Turkey and recognition
by Turkey of American nationality of
former subjects of Turkey.

Pittman Reservation Accepted

The reservation attached to the
treaty, before its rejection calling
for a naturalization treaty between
the two nations before the Lausanne
Treaty became effective, was pre-
sented by Key Pittman (D), Senator
from Nevada. Mr. Pittman supported
the Republican majority in the For-
eign Relations Committee when it
voted to recommend the treaty to
the Senate for ratification, taking
this position with the understanding
that he would offer his amendment
to it on the Senate floor.

Five other party colleagues voted
for the treaty with him after his
speech. Next to the question of
the capitulations issue, the question
of protecting former Turkish sub-
jects now American citizens was of
greatest importance. It was held
that Turkey refused to recognize the
nationalization in other lands of its
subjects, and the demand was made
that guarantees of such recognition
be given by Turkey.

NEW BELGIAN AMBASSADOR

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Baron de
Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Am-
bassador at Washington, according to
a dispatch in today's Times, becomes
Belgian Ambassador in London next
July in place of Baron Moncheur,
who retires.

Princess Bibesco Champions Good American and Other Films

Lord Oxford's Daughter Attacks Her Father's Plan and
Opposes Exclusion Policy for Britain

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Princess Bibesco,
daughter of the Earl of Oxford
and Asquith, ex-Prime Minister, and
Lady Asquith, has come out as a
vigorous champion of good American,
German and Russian films, declaring
that Great Britain, in motion
pictures as in art, "wants only what
is best." Princess Bibesco, in her
letter to The Times, followed a visit
of three recent deputations to the
Board of Trade asking for legislation
enforcing a compulsory quota of
British film shown in all picture
theaters.

The Times, in a leading editorial,
agrees with the Princess, and de-
nounces those who believe that a
selfish exclusion policy can develop
the British motion picture industry.

The discussion was precipitated by
Lord Oxford's appeal for contribu-
tions to a fund designed to encour-
age British film production, regard-
ing which the Princess says:

Why Films Are Avoided

"One would like to know exactly to
what purpose subscriptions to Lord
Asquith's fund will be devoted. Since
when has the British Empire become
a charity organization to foster in-
mediocrity. The British public and
indeed every other public does not
avoid a film because it is British but
because it is bad. The United States
has a superb organization and un-
limited capital. But how does Lord
Asquith dispose of the conspicuous
excellence of German and Russian
films? Nobody asks us to watch ninth
rate athletes. Competition is always
welcomed by the first rate; it is, in-
deed, essential to its existence. Lord
Asquith and his committee should
devote their energies, not to inviting
the indulgence of the public-dis-
tress, not art, is the sphere of char-
ity—but to mobilizing the initiative
and imagination of English directors."

The Times agrees

"Art and sport have always had an
international standard, they have
been from time immemorial a league
of nations. We must remain grateful
for the fact that no rubbish can be
endowed and no masterpiece muffled
by a national label."

The Times unreservedly agrees
with the Princess, declaring that
it is absurd to build a film industry
on the false values inherent in a
subsidized art. It concludes: "With a
few exceptions films are dangerous
and harmful. They are in the mass
corrupters of the popular imagina-
tion, particularly the imagination of
children and this, not because they
are indecent or directly incite to
crime, but because they deliberately
inculcate false values. Virtue with-
out reward, wealth and power with-
out effort, the two things which in this
world it has most often to do with-
out. . . . To impose a quota and call
it a policy is to allow the wrong to
proceed unchecked in order to help
a handful of men make money by it."

"INDUSTRIAL LOCARNO" IN ENGLAND ADVOCATED

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Sir Thomas
Robinson, member for the Stretford
Division, in an address advocating
"an industrial Locarno" for Eng-
land, designated the League of Na-
tions as the greatest instrument ever
devised to secure the peace of the
world. Peace at home, he said, was
as desirable as peace abroad.

"We should be as eager to put
strikes and lockouts aside," he said,
"as to attain world disarmament. It
would substitute for war at home
an industrial Locarno. Englishmen
cannot consistently or with self-re-
spect be at peace with men abroad
and at war with men at home. De-
struction and suffering are born of
every kind of war, whether at home
or abroad."

High State Officials Sworn Into Office by the Governor

Secretary of State, Auditor,
Treasurer, Attorney-
General on List

Four state officials were sworn
into office by Governor Fuller today
before one of the largest assem-
blages for such an event. The officers
were Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of
State; William S. Youngman, State
Treasurer; Alonso B. Cook, State
Auditor, and Arthur K. Reading, At-
torney-General.

Heads of various departments as
well as a large number of visitors,
both men and women, filled the
council chamber for the formal
ceremonies. Two former At-
torney-Generals were present, the re-
tiring officer, Jay R. Benton, and his
predecessor, J. Weston Allen.

Among the women present were
Mrs. Reading, wife of the new At-
torney-General; Mrs. Youngman,
wife of the State Treasurer, and
Mrs. Harry Squires. Others pres-
ent included Charles E. Hatfield,
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Watson of Barre
and Dennis Haverly, adjutant of the
State Department, American Legion.

Announcement of the appoint-
ments of assistants to the At-
torney-General will be made tomorrow
morning, Mr. Reading announced.

Jay R. Benton, the retiring At-
torney-General, announced that in re-
turning to the general practice of
law he will be associated with John
H. Sherburne of Brookline as a mem-
ber of the firm of Sherburne, Powers
& Needham, with offices in Boston.

In taking leave of his associates at
the State House for the past 10 years,
Mr. Benton, who served two years in
the Legislature, four years as as-
sistant Attorney-General, and two terms
as Attorney-General, said:

"During the past four years a
large number of difficult and im-
portant cases, numbering nearly
40,000, involving novel and interest-
ing questions of law, have been dis-
posed of with results, it is trusted,
in the aggregate satisfactory. Not-
withstanding a number of criminal
cases which have required atten-
tion, the principal labor and re-
sponsibility in the discharge of the
duties of the office have arisen from
the civil business."

"The aim of the office has been to
give a nonpartisan and business-
like administration. All legal ser-
vices required by our state officers,
boards and commissions have had
our first and principal attention."

"I am going to my friends
and to my family. To them all I ex-
tend my sincere thanks for all the
courtesies and acts of co-operation
extended during my incumbency. My
successor has my very best wishes
for a most successful administration."

COURT ALLOWS ROAD TO QUIT Milford-Uxbridge Branch to Hopkinton Is to Be Discontinued

Justice James B. Carroll of the
Supreme Court has granted permis-
sion to the receiver of the Milford
and Uxbridge Street Railway Com-
pany to discontinue operation of the
Milford and Hopkinton branch line of
the company. Judge Carroll followed
the suggestion of the town counsel
of Hopkinton when the latter asked
that the abandonment of service be
postponed until Feb. 1.

This action is another step in the
litigation in which the American
Trust Company, as trustee origi-
nally sought an accounting and re-
covery of a mortgage covering a
\$250,000 bond issue.

The bonds were issued by the
plaintiff banking concern, then the
American Loan & Trust Company in
May, 1903. The bonds were to ma-
ture Jan. 1, 1916. Upon the latter
date an extension was granted until
1925. Late in 1922 an agreement was
reached between the parties whereby
bondholders should take no action
toward recovering their investment
until 1928. In July of 1925, however,
the street railway company de-
fected its interest payment.

The American Trust Company
thereupon brought its action. Walter
L. Adams was made receiver by the
court last summer. He has just filed
an interesting report in which a re-
port of Charles B. Breck, a member
of the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology sheds interesting light upon
the trend of trolley affairs. Both Mr.
Breck and Mr. Adams recommended
the abandonment of the 6 1/2 miles of
track between Milford and Hopkinton.
Mr. Breck makes the optimistic
suggestion that possibly the "saturation
point" in automobile riding has
been reached. If this is so, he says
and it is true that automobile riding
has reached its peak, there must be
an inevitable decline and if there is
the street railway companies which
have been suffering such inroads
upon their receipts because of the
use of automobiles, will begin to get
a few passengers back."

BILL TO STIMULATE MOTOR INDUSTRY

By Wireless

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 19.—A bill to
stimulate the Swedish automobile in-
dustry is to be introduced in the
present Parliament. It provides for
an increase in the custom duty from
15 to 33 1/3 per cent of the c. i. f.
price.

The majority, including the govern-
ment, are considered free traders,
and the Government is also introduc-
ing a bill for lowering the duty on
motor parts to 10 per cent to facili-
tate the assembling and building of
American cars in Sweden.

ADMINISTRATION WELCOMES PLEA FOR ARBITRATION

Mr. Kellogg Seeking Way
to Use Method in Contro-
versy With Mexico

INDORSES PEACE
MOVE IN SENATE

Robinson Resolution Also Wins
Approval of Foreign Relations
Committee Leaders

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The ten-
sion of the United States-Mexican
disagreement over the latter's petro-
leum and armarian laws has been
considerably relieved by the intro-
duction of a Senate resolution urging
arbitration for the whole matter, fol-
lowed almost immediately by a state-
ment from Frank B. Kellogg, Sec-
retary of State—said to have been pre-
pared with President Coolidge's ap-
proval—welcoming the proposal.

Prior advices from Mexico indi-
cating arbitration will be acceptable
there. President Coolidge on Jan. 9
voted unofficial consent to submit
the issue to the Hague tribunal, and
Aaron Saz, Mexican Foreign Min-
ister, on Jan. 11, stated that the
whole matter might be submitted to
the Mexican-American General
Mixed Claims Commission, estab-
lished in 1923, and now functioning.
Though many in the capital feel
from latest developments that day-
light has at last broken through the
clouds of the threatened oil law
storm, Administration officials are
cautious and indicate that many ob-
stacles are yet to be overcome.

Mr. Kellogg, in a conference with
newspaper men, declined to add fur-
ther comment to his somewhat non-
committal statement, welcoming the
Senate resolution, and contended
that the United States has been will-
ing from the very outset to submit
certain issues with Mexico to arbitra-
tion.

Mr. Kellogg preserved a cautious
attitude with newspapermen, and his
statement welcoming the resolution
urging arbitration introduced in the
Senate by Joseph T. Robinson (D),
Senator from Arkansas, minority
party leader, and sponsored by Wil-
liam E. Borah (R.), chairman of the
Foreign Relations Committee, was
couched in generally non-committal
language.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—Pros-
pects for arbitration of the dispute
with Mexico over country's new oil
and land laws have brightened
with the announcement by Frank B.
Kellogg, Secretary of State, after a
conference with President Coolidge,
that he approved of the method of
approaching a settlement.

The sudden switch of the spotlight
from the civil war in Nicaragua to
Mexico came last night when the
Secretary of State, after a half-hour
talk with the President, declared in a
formal statement that he approved of
a resolution introduced by Joseph T.
Robinson, Senator from Arkansas,
the Democratic floor leader, calling
for submission of the Mexican dis-
pute to arbitration or to some impar-
tial tribunal.

"Consistent With Honor"

It declares that while it is the duty
of the United States Government to
protect the lives and property of its
nationals in foreign countries, and
that this duty should not be neg-
lected, it is nevertheless "sound policy,
consistent with the honor and
best interest of the United States,
and promotive of international peace
and good will, to submit to arbitra-
tion, or to some impartial tribunal
urging arbitration introduced in the
Senate by Joseph T. Robinson, Sen-
ator from Arkansas, the diplomatic
controversies" with Mexico.

J. Thomas Hefflin (D), Senator
from Alabama, again charged on the
Senate floor that the Knights of Co-
lumbus had sought to provoke war
with Mexico.

He said a \$1,000,000 fund was
voted at the Philadelphia convention
of the Knights of Columbus last
August to carry on an educational
campaign in the United States as to
the aims of the organization in
Mexico.

Senator Walsh, Democrat, Massa-
chusetts, himself a Roman Catholic,
entered a protest "against the insinua-
tion of disloyalty of the Roman
Catholic Church, and from a mem-
ber of the Democratic Party, which
millions of Catholics had supported
through all the trying days from the
time of the Civil War. 'I am a Roman
Catholic and I am opposed to armed
intervention in Mexico. Now let this
matter be forgotten," he said.

Arbitration Plan Arouses Discussion in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Jan. 19 (Spe-
cial).—Aaron Saz, Mexican Sec-
retary of Foreign Affairs, withheld
comment when shown the report,
just received here, that Frank B.
Kellogg, American Secretary of
State, had agreed to arbitrate the oil

and land law controversy between Mexico and the United States. The question of arbitration has been discussed in a general way, however, and has been mentioned by both Señor Saenz and President Calles several times lately, and semi-official circles have maintained that such a step would be acceptable to Mexico.

On the other hand, many Americans with heavy investments in Mexico are understood to oppose such a procedure, believing that arbitration, whether before the Hague Tribunal or through the mediation of Argentine, Brazil and Chile, would only "pigeonhole" a showdown, which must come later.

An official denial that Mr. Orozco y Jimenez, Archbishop of Guadalajara, is leading a Roman Catholic revolt in the State of Jalisco has been issued from the offices of the Mexican Episcopate. Roman Catholic circles declare the report is one of many attempts to discredit the church and point to the statement of Gen. Miguel Pina, Undersecretary for War, who declared, "The War Office has no definite proof of the Jimenez revolt."

Nation-Wide Appeal Made

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—An appeal signed by 400 prominent men and women throughout the country for arbitration instead of force as the best means of settling differences between the United States and Mexico has been forwarded to President Coolidge.

College presidents and faculty members signed in greater number than any other class. There were many names of ministers of various denominations and women prominent in social, political and welfare activities.

Among the signers were: Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; Charles R. Brown and Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University; Dr. Valeria H. Parker, president of the National Council of Women; Bishop William F. Anderson of Massachusetts; A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; W. A. Neilson, president of Smith College; Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College; Dr. Henry van Dyke of Princeton University; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, H. N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College; Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University; Jane Addams, William Allen White, and John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University.

A. F. L. to Study Relationship of Crom and Government

Discusses Mexican Situation—Goes on Record Strongly Favoring "Preservation of Peace"

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 19 (AP)—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here, has gone on record in favor of "the preservation of peace between the United States and Mexico." To that end it pledged its influence toward the settlement of any difference without resort to arms.

Relations between the United States and Mexico were discussed throughout yesterday's session of the council. At its conclusion William Green, president of the federation, announced that every phase of the matter had been considered and that the federation would make a special investigation of relations between the Mexican Government and the Mexican Federation of Labor along political, economic and other lines.

President Green said a report would be made at the next meeting of the executive council at Washington in May.

He explained that interest of the American Federation of Labor (The Crom) in the relation of the Mexican Federation to its Government arose from the fact that both organizations are members of the Pan-American Federation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 19 (Special)—The executive council is now making plans and arranging methods for the purpose of making an inquiry into labor conditions in Mexico, Mr. Green said, and at the next meeting of the executive council, which will be in Washington, D. C., in May, a report of such progress as may have been made up to that time will be made.

The object of this inquiry, Mr. Green said, is to determine the exact status of the Mexican Federation of Labor and its political and economic relations with the Mexican Government. There is said to be a very close relationship between the two and this is a matter of concern to the workers in this country.

The whole matter will receive further consideration at the American Federation of Labor convention in Los Angeles next October, Mr. Green said.

The American Federation of

Labor has no relation with the Mexican Federation except that it is affiliated with the Pan-American Federation.

Mr. Green admitted that diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico had been discussed yesterday by the executive council, with the result that the American Federation of Labor pledges to exert its influence for the preservation of peace in Mexico and to bring about a settlement of whatever difficulties exist without resort to unfriendly acts.

"I know that I am voicing the views of the executive council," Mr. Green said, "when I say that war with Mexico is unthinkable and that American labor insists that any differences which now exist or may arise may be settled by peaceful negotiations, and if necessary, through arbitration."

Mr. Green denied that the federation had any proof that the Mexican labor movement is Communist and explaining what he meant by "unfriendly acts," he said that in the opinion of council, they included the lifting of the arms embargo or any winking at recruiting of revolutionary bands on this side of the Rio Grande.

The religious phase of the question was also considered, Mr. Green said, but the A. F. of L. is committed to a policy of non-interference in religious matters.

ROTARIANS HEAR HOW LYNN MAYOR WORKED

"The business affairs of our cities will never be run successfully unless the successful business men take the job in their own hands," said Ralph A. Bauer, Mayor of Lynn, to the Rotary Club of Boston this afternoon. Mr. Bauer is a Rotarian and he told how he believed the Rotary Club rules can be applied to the operation of a city.

"For 25 years," he said, "I was in business in Lynn and kept out of politics. The city's affairs got in a bad way. The last few years the city's tax rate has gone higher than \$35. Graft and non-production have

characterized much of the city service. I have stopped a lot of that and I'm going to stop the rest of it before I leave the mayor's chair."

JOINT USE IS ASKED OF TELEPHONE POLES

The charge that the telephone company was "hogging the line" by refusing in four instances to permit joint use of pole locations by electric light companies was made today before the legislative committee on Power and Light by Leonard F. Hardy, a member of the Commission on Public Utilities.

Denial of any "hogging" was made by Charles S. Pierce, a vice-president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, who opposed the petition.

In Southampton, Chesterfield, Brewster and Dennis the telephone company has refused electric light companies joint use of the telephone poles, said Mr. Hardy. The State Department of Public Works will not approve duplication of pole lines along state highways. Under the present conditions, said Mr. Hardy, the public and municipalities desiring electric light have no remedy. He declared that the corporations involved should not be the court of last appeal as to whether or not electric wires should be placed on telephone or street car line poles.

In opposition Mr. Pierce said that now 50 per cent of its poles are jointly owned. The particular cases where trouble has developed are on state highways with poles carrying toll lines. High-powered electric lines would interfere with the toll lines carrying a low power and would make a noise on these lines, said Mr. Pierce.

MR. WASHBURN BACKS HIS REFORM MEASURE

With Whitfield Tuck of Winchester, John C. Gordon of Somerville and Wendell P. Thore of Squantum in opposition, Robert M. Washburn, president of the Roosevelt Club, was before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law urging favorable action on his constitutional amendment to provide for the appointment by the Governor of minor State officers.

The proposed amendment provides that the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Treasurer and Receiver-General, the Auditor and the Attorney-General shall be appointed by the Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor, under the amendment, would preside over the Senate.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS ORDERED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Among the cities in which Congress has been specifically directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire sites and to extend or remodel existing buildings, for which a separate authorization of \$15,000,000 was made, are: Branford and Putnam, Conn.; Caribou and Fort Fairfield, Me.; and Colchester, Malden, Newburyport, Southbridge, Waltham and Winchester, Mass.

Official Temperatures (8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|----------------|----|
| Albany | 38 | Memphis | 40 |
| Atlanta | 40 | Montreal | 28 |
| Boston | 27 | Nantucket | 28 |
| Buffalo | 42 | New Orleans | 54 |
| Calgary | 40 | New York | 42 |
| Charleston | 48 | Philadelphia | 42 |
| Chicago | 30 | Pittsburgh | 40 |
| Denver | 26 | Portland, Me. | 44 |
| Des Moines | 14 | Portland, Ore. | 34 |
| Eastport | 34 | San Francisco | 48 |
| Galveston | 82 | St. Louis | 40 |
| Hatteras | 82 | St. Paul | 32 |
| Hell, Brantford | 4 | Seattle | 38 |
| Jacksonville | 62 | Tampa | 32 |
| Kansas City | 20 | Washington | 40 |
| Los Angeles | 48 | | |

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 12:13 p. m., Thursday, 12:47 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:11 p. m.

BLUE PLATE SPECIALS
from 50c to 75c
Also a la carte

SAN GEORGE RESTAURANT
60 W. 20th St. (bet. 8th and 9th Aves.), New York City
CLOSED SUNDAYS

RACIAL GROUPS PLAN PROTEST

(Continued from Page 1)

Even though it is impossible to arrive at an absolutely accurate determination of racial groups as a basis for the new quotas, he believed that the figures submitted by the secretaries of Commerce, Labor and State are sufficiently accurate for the purposes of compiling the new quotas.

A "startling" number of aliens from countries not affected by the quota law are entering the United States, declares Harry E. Hull, Commissioner-General of Immigration. His statement coincides with a petition read by Robert L. Bacon (R.), Representative from New York, addressed to Congress by 34 university professors, condemning present quota restriction as "inadequate," and threatening to become more so.

In addition to the 164,000 quota immigrants now entering America annually, Mr. Hull said, unlimited numbers of western hemisphere non-quota aliens may enter, with the "startling" total of 175,865 natives of such countries, in the first year of the law, who came for permanent residence. Since the first quota law in 1921, 900,000 natives of non-quota western hemisphere countries have entered, with 42,638 from Mexico in 1926 alone. Under a quota, he said, the Mexican limit in 1926 would have been only 1567.

Mr. Hull's Viewpoint

Mr. Hull declares "a great injustice is being done," in permitting unlimited Mexican entry while restricting immigration from certain Old World countries that have contributed to American history. While Congress has limited Old World immigration to 164,000 annually, the total immigrants admitted is more than twice that number.

The memorial introduced by Mr. Bacon and including names of 11

Private Dining Room for Parties
Luncheon, 12-2-50
Dinner, 4-10-50
Supper, 5-7-50
Orders taken for delivery
Sandwiches. Also catering to private parties

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professors from Princeton, 3 from Harvard, 5 from the University of Wisconsin and 4 from Yale, lists such signers as C. C. Little, president, University of Michigan; Henry Fairfield Osborn, president, American Museum Natural History; Irving Fisher and Eugene N. Foss, ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

The petition urges "extension of the quota system to all countries of North and South America, in which the population is not predominantly of the white race." It urges that the provision of the 1924 quota act, providing for quotas based on the percentage of national origins, "be promptly put in effect."

Some Comment
Speaking of the criticism that according to the "national origins" formula the British quota would be increased and the ones from Germany and Irish Free State reduced, Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania said:

"The reason that the quota of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has been so much increased by this process is that there are so many people of that national origin in this country. The theory of the law is that every individual now in America shall have equal representation in the quota. I have always felt that it was wrong to base the quotas on the number of foreign born in this country, because that process ignored all of us who are native born."

"Now that we have the results of this investigation, I expect that the whole matter will be taken up by the Immigration Committee of the House and Senate for further study. There is a serious movement on foot to limit the quota of any one nation to 35,000 persons and this will have the effect of reducing the British quota, which many persons consider

excessive. I myself want to study the subject further before expressing an opinion on this suggestion.

"Of one thing I can assure you with full sincerity and that is that it never occurred to any of us that there could be any discrimination for or against Catholics or Protestants under the Immigration Law."

TAXATION PROPOSED AS STUDY IN SCHOOLS

SIoux FALLS, S. D. (Special Correspondence)—With the object of bringing pressure to bear upon township, municipal and state authorities in South Dakota to reduce appropriations for public expenses to the minimum so there will be a reduction in taxation, a large number of taxpayers of eastern South Dakota held a meeting in Sioux Falls and took preliminary steps to organize what will be known as the South Dakota Taxpayers' League. It is planned to extend the organization into every county in the State.

One of the demands made is that in all the State's institutions and high schools the subject of taxation receive particular attention in courses of study, to the end that the youth of South Dakota may learn thrift and have a full understanding of how taxes originate.

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MR. BENTON ASKS UNIFIED POLICE

Wants Permanent Body to Check Crime—Advises Radio System

Unification of the police departments of the Boston metropolitan district and the establishment of a permanent commission to study crime prevention are outstanding recommendations in the annual report submitted to the Legislature yesterday by Jay R. Benton, Attorney General, on the eve of his retirement from office. He also recommends increased salaries for the Attorney General and state judges.

Mr. Benton points out that the police forces of Greater Boston are separately organized under 40 cities

and towns, and said that the successful apprehension of criminals who may use fast motorcars requires a quicker and closer co-ordination between police stations all over the metropolitan area. He advised also that a radio or printing telegraph

system be installed to spread alarm to police throughout the district, and that a central bureau of identification be established under State control.

On the subject of the proposed state crime commission, Mr. Benton says:

"The battle against crime is not the work of a moment. That is why last year I recommended the establishing of a commission to make a continuing survey of criminal justice

"It is an inefficient method for the Commonwealth to leave the study of the administration of criminal justice and the formulation of suggestions for its development almost entirely to the casual interest and initiative of individuals. The most satisfactory method of attacking the problem is through the creation of a continuing commission similar to our Judicial Council, representative

Our Judicial Council, representative of the best citizenship of the community, and equipped to find facts to interpret them, to formulate a program of action based upon them, and to file annual reports with the Legislature for its consideration and action.

In another section of the report, Mr. Benton recommends that the

State should continue its endeavors to collect from the United States Government, a claim of \$235,885 for money expended by the State on coast defenses during the Civil War.

**COMPULSORY MOTOR
INSURANCE SOUGHT**

Several Automobile Bills Are Filed in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 19 (AP)—Compulsory automobile insurance in Connecticut is proposed in a bill submitted to the general assembly

Two other automobile bills sent in provide for a maximum speed of 40 miles an hour on public highways and 25 miles an hour in cities and lowering the age of applicants for operators' licenses, from 18 to 16.

Another automobile measure provides for state and towns to jointly build gravel roads and for an appropriation of \$1,014,000 for this purpose.

The motion-picture tax passed at the last session of the Legislature and which was fought by the theater managers of the State, would be repealed under another measure introduced yesterday.

An amendment to the small loan act is sought in another bill. It would limit small loans to \$300 and interest to 2½ per cent a month or 30 per cent a year. Governor Trumbull two years ago vetoed a bill limiting the interest on small loans.

B. U. MAN WITHDRAWS
Dr. T. Lawrence Davis, dean of the Boston University college of practical arts and letters, has withdrawn his name from consideration for the presidency of the University of New Hampshire.

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VHC. Washington, D. C. (409 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—United States Army Band.
—Frederic William Wils. 8:30 to 11:30
—From WEAF.
VGH. Clearwater, Fla. (265 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Talk. 8:40—Open house program. 9 to 11—Dance program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

CNRW, Winnipeg, Man. (384 Meters)

10:30 p. m.—Feature studio program.

WNGO, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minn.

8 p. m.—New York program, "Troubadours." 8:30—Courtesy program. 9—New York program, entertainment. 10:10—Instrumental trio. 10:30—Dance program. 11:30—Organ recital.

WKAF Milwaukee, Wis. (261 Meters)
7 to 10 p. m.—Studio program.

WFO, De Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
 7:45 p.m.—Dinner concert. 8:30-
 9:30—Who song period. 9—Mixed quartet.
 10—WHO quartet, alternating with
 dance orchestra.
 WOK, Chicago, Ill. (817 Meters)
 8 p.m.—Si se program; organ; or-
 chestra. 9:30—Dance and studio pro-
 grams.
 WBBN, Chicago, Ill. (826 Meters)
 8 p.m.—"Billy" Spears, international
 travel authority. 12—Feature radio club.
 WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (926 Meters)
 7 p.m.—Miscellaneous vocal program.
 8:30—Popular program.
 WLS, Chicago, Ill. (844 Meters)
 8 p.m.—All State program. 8:55—Fea-

University of Chicago choir. 9:45—Black Lawks, St. Patrick hockey game. 10:15 to 12:30 a. m.—Dance program; stingers. WKNC, Cincinnati, O. (499 Meters)

WAB, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
8:10 p. m.—String orchestra. 9—Concert by the University of Louisville symphony.
9:15—DAP, Kansas City, Mo. (560 Meters)
8 p. m.—WIAF, "Troubadours." 8:50
8:55 p. m.—Rhine chandeliers. WFAA
medley duo. 11:45—Plantation studio
program.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (900 Meters)
8:10 p. m.—American Legion program.
—Civil organization program. 10:
—Violists. 10:15 to 1 a. m.—Dance pro-
gram.

WAB, Atlanta, Ga. (400 Meters)

WIDENING OF NEWBURY STREET PROPOSED TO EXPEDITE TRAFFIC

Legislative Bill Would Relinquish State Restrictions Over Land Spaces and Setbacks, and Give Control to the City of Boston

House Bill 237 relating to the widening of Newbury Street between Arlington Street and Massachusetts Avenue was before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law today for hearing. It was filed by Eliot Wadsworth, Representative from Boston, on behalf of the Newbury Street Association represented by Arthur G. McVey, attorney.

The bill is designed to relinquish the five present State restrictions over land space and setbacks and to give this control over to the city which, by eminent domain, would take not more than eight feet from each side of Newbury Street for widening of the thoroughfare.

Land Sold by State
The five restrictions were imposed when the State sold much of the land in the Back Bay, which prior to 1850 had been tidal flats used for mill purposes, at public auction, from 1860 to 1879. Of these restrictions, numbers one and three are aimed at especially in the bill. They are:

1. Restriction on the height and character of the building to be erected, its setback from the street and the use to be made of the building.
2. A provision, common to all deeds, that "the cellar or lower floor of any building shall be placed more than four feet below the level of the mill dam as fixed by the top surface of the hammered stone at the southeast corner of the emptying sluices." The level referred to is the same as grade 18, that is, 18 feet above mean low water. The streets in the Back Bay are approximately at grade 18. The cellar restriction has the effect to discourage construction of mercantile buildings, hotels, large apartments, and office buildings in the district and to diminish the value of land. Jay R. Benton, former attorney-general, points out.

Doubled in 10 Years
"The market value at the corner of Arlington and Newbury Streets with the stipulation removed would be \$10 a square foot more," he said. Property there is now worth about \$30 a front foot, Mr. McVey added, and has doubled in the last 10 years. Among well-known Bostonians who have holdings along Newbury Street are the Hunnewells, Augustus F. Goodwin, Mrs. J. M. D. Tuttle and Joseph Martin, former secretary to ex-Mayor Fitzgerald.

The stipulations have been frequently violated on Boylston Street, but only infrequently in other parts of the Back Bay, it is pointed out. In 1855 a release was granted the lot at the corner of Arlington and Boylston Streets, that a building should be at least three stories high, to allow the building of the Arlington Street Church.

Release Granted in 1891
In 1891 a release was granted on the north side of Boylston Street between Arlington and Berkeley for the construction of a building for mercantile purposes, and in 1913 a release was granted on Restriction Number Three to a parcel of land at the northeast corner of Newbury and Arlington Streets.

The other three restrictions by the State read as follows:
2. A stipulation that the streets on which the premises bounded should be filled up and graded by the Commonwealth for use as a public highway.
4. A stipulation for the laying out and filling in of a passageway 16 feet wide in the rear of the premises to be maintained by the abutters, and—
5. A stipulation that the Commonwealth should build a common sewer in the passageway, charging to each lot one half the expenses of constructing the sewer opposite such lot.

Each deed also contained a reservation by the Commonwealth of the right to enter upon the premises and to remove or alter any building so as to conform to the stipulations.

H. W. Hacy has sold his property on Main Street, Hingham, to Rose K. Terry of Buffalo, N. Y., who will occupy it as a year-round residence. The estate consists of a mansion house, garage, two barns, aviary, poultry houses and nine acres of land. The assessed value

is \$21,400. George Cole was the broker.

Mustapha M. Avigdos has purchased from Martin Hays property on Park Vale Avenue, Brighton, consisting of a brick building and 8250 feet of land. The total assessed value is \$40,500, of which \$5800 is on the land.

The Charles G. Clapp Company reports the following sales:
A 25-acre farm on East Street, West Bridgewater, together with an eight-room, partly modern house, barn, henry and two-car garage. Mabel L. Josselyn conveyed title to Frank F. Ernst. Another sale in the same town transfers the three and one-half-acre village property on West Center Street to Charles S. Ellis.

G. C. Kinsley of Cambridge has sold his property on Main Street, South Weymouth, to Ray C. Nelson. The land contains 8750 square feet. The three-family duplex house, located at 105-7 Rockland Street, East Dedham, with about 4800 square feet, has been sold to William J. Wessell.

Helen J. Luttich has deeded to Edward S. and Flora Clark the 20-acre farm on Carmel Street, Middleboro, with an eight-room house, barn, henry and garage.

Property at 347 Riverside Avenue, Medford, has been sold to Helen J. Luttich. Edward S. Clark and wife gave title. The premises consist of a two-family house with 4500 feet of land.

The Unit Steel Company, the Gregg Publishing Company and Frank M. Wilder have all taken leases of offices in the Statler Building. These leases were negotiated through the W. H. Ballard Company.

The Boston Morris Plan Company has leased space in the building corner of Central Square and Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge. This lease was negotiated through Whitcomb & Co., and W. H. Ballard Company.

Where Widening Is Proposed



Newbury Street, Looking From Massachusetts Avenue Toward Arlington Street, Showing Congested Area Which Newbury Street Association Seeks to Improve.

SCHOOL CHANGES UNDER ANALYSIS

New York Education Director Discusses Proposed State Changes

Amplification of provisions for vocational training and extension education as a means of constructively offsetting criticism concerning limitation in present school requirements was discussed today by Lewis A. Wilson, director of the division of vocational and extension education of the State Department of Education of New York at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Civic League.

The discussion was arranged as particularly pertinent to the situation presented by the presence in the Legislature of two bills cutting practically in half the required attendance at continuation school by pupils 14 to 16 who have left the regular day schools. The time required at present is four hours each week.

There is also under consideration a bill introduced by the State Federation of Labor which would raise the age at which children may leave school to enter employment from 14 years to 16 years. The Massachusetts Civic League is interested in a solution for the modifying of the school curriculum in order to give boys and girls leaving school at 14 a training on the side of vocational subjects which will be more useful to them than the old requirement of possibly unrelated book training.

In the series of five minute talks which preceded Mr. Wilson's address James Phinney Munroe told of progress made for the two and one-half days Public Service Institute to be held in March at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Phinney said that the program was rapidly being completed with speakers of national reputation to discuss, from various points of view, the major topics of the institute which is "The Social Significance and Value to the Community of the Public Services."

Status of Billboards
Judge Robert Walcott, chairman of the league committee on billboards, told of the present status in

the courts of billboard advertising. The league was influential in framing the bill passed for the regulation of signboards, and is vigorously combating the measures taken thereafter by the representatives of outdoor advertising against the working of the bill.

Miss Florence H. Lusk, chairman of the league's new committee on the licensing and regulation of measures reported that the town protective committee intended to lead a concentrated drive between now and April 1 in order to array the influence and forces of local authorities throughout the State on the side of proper licensing of roadhouses.

Cornelius A. Parker, who was to have spoken on problems of community progress centering on Beacon Hill, was called to Washington and therefore unable to be present. At the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's address the general discussion was led by Joseph Lee, president of the Massachusetts Civic League, and Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts. Jeffrey R. Brackett presided.

WORKER FOR HOMES
OUTLINES PROGRESS
Women's Club Department Head Visits Boston

Mrs. M. W. Barry of College Station, Tex., chairman of the Department of the American Home of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, addressed an informal conference of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at state headquarters, 687 Boylston Street, today.

Mrs. Barry stated that much progress had been made in working out American home problems since the department was started about two years ago. This was to be noted chiefly in the general arousing of the public interest.

Mrs. Barry advised a continuance of the work along lines already undertaken, modified and adapted to local needs, and even more earnestly pursued than previously. The "work" she said, is the necessary "socialization" of the work at its inception is rapidly giving way to clearly defined lines, she said, while the achievements already recorded served to give courage and strength.

Prince Comes as Lecturer,
Avoiding Role of Royalty

William of Sweden Welcomed in Boston as Student-Traveler—Brings Story and Pictures of Far Explorations in Land of Pygmies and Volcanoes

This afternoon Prince William of Sweden arrived in Boston. It is the second time within a year that a member of the reigning house of Sweden has visited New England. Unlike his brother, Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, Prince William came on a train, with only a motion picture operator and a manservant for company.

It appeared immediately that he would be successful here as he has been elsewhere since his arrival in the United States a short three weeks ago, at keeping his visit unframed with the clatter and pomp commonly attending the visits of royalty, and that he could stand, unswayed, merely as a visiting lecturer from another country, bent on telling the story of his uncommonly fruitful travels in curious lands and among curious peoples.

The visit was met at the station by a reception committee of prominent Swedish-Americans, representing the Swedish Society of Greater Boston, under whose auspices he lectures here and of which Henry Erickson of Dorchester is president. Dr. Carl Lindberg of Westland Avenue, vice-president of the society, is chairman of the committee on arrangements for the visit of the Prince.

Welcomed by Many
Among other meetings him were Carl W. Johansson, Swedish Vice-Consul in Boston, August Johnson, trustee of the Swedish Society, Henry Carlson, Carl Johnson, Dr. A. W. Sundelot and Capt. Gustafson of the Boston Police Department.

Prince William has long been an inveterate traveler. He visited the United States in 1907, and in 1912 he represented King Gustaf of Sweden at the coronation of the King of Siam, and made the journey to Siam the beginning of a long tour for purposes of his own investigation in India and Persia.

In 1922 he was able to start on a journey he had long considered and which resulted in the discovery which made the basis of the lecture he will give in Symphony Hall tomorrow evening—an exploration into the land of the pygmies where he studied little-known volcanoes, a variety of rare animals in their native surroundings, and the little-known tribe of "Ba-Twa" pygmies who live in the forests east of Lake Kivu, where the expedition halted to study the Birunga volcanoes.

Visible Results in Films
Among the visible results of this phase of his investigation was the obtaining of 36,000 feet of most interesting motion pictures which faithfully preserve an official record of the expedition and record many hitherto absolutely unknown facts concerning the life of the pygmies. These were finally persuaded to come into Prince William's camp of promise of a ration of salt for each member.

It is particularly pointed out by friends of Prince William here that, contrary to a supposition which has gained some circulation, the Prince speaks English fluently, as he does a half dozen other languages.

The pictures with which he accompanied his lecture are a combination of motion pictures and "stills" and represent the experiences had by members of an expedition in which the fullest allowance of time was given to the study of the local life and the most complete picture thus given an accurate view of life as it was found in the little known

Golden Rule Marks Success of Printer

Seattle Man Finds That Mutual Help Wins—New Building Is Dedicated

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Dedication of the new building of the Clint W. Lee Printing and Engraving Company has just been celebrated in Seattle. The occasion also marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the institution by Mr. Lee, as a one man shop. Many prominent citizens, including Bertha K. Landes, Mayor, took part in the exercises.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. Lee started with \$1000 and his wife and two small sons as helpers. The first month's receipts showed a gross total of \$74.75. Last year Mr. Lee distributed \$6000, in addition to salaries, to his employees as part of the profits of the institution.

Mr. Lee declares that he is delighted with the results of his policy of doing by his employees as he would be done by for the application of the Golden Rule has solved his problem.

ART
Guy Wiggins Has
Hartford Exhibit

HARTFORD, Conn. (Special Correspondence)—Pictures by Guy Wiggins of Lyme, Conn., are being shown during January at the Moyer galleries. Adding to laurels already won as a painter, the surprise came with the showing of lithographs and colored drawings of the Rocky Mountain country. These are vigorous compositions producing a series of impressions in Glacier Park. The apparent facility of the medium attracts many artists and stimulates by its freedom and vigor "Mt. Cleveland," "Crossley Lake," and "Lake Josephine," call for special mention. All have admirable qualities of drawing and design, heightened by rich color and a sense of values, and demonstrate power to convey an impression and are convincing.

The paintings displayed are landscapes of Connecticut, picturesque woodlands, in which the artist has characterized interesting and understandable and caught them in a variety of moods. There is depth, distance, and warmth of color in these compositions. "Violet Hills," shows a wide sweep of hill and valley, behind a thin fringe of forest in the foreground, which seem to bring out rather than hide the salient points of the landscape beyond. The purple shades of beautiful color, and the haze of early evening, breathing over the entire scene an atmosphere of peace and harmony.

On the evening of Jan. 13 a large assemblage of representative Hartford people attended a banquet at the Hartford Club in honor of the visiting artists and officers of the Painters and Sculpture Gallery Association of New York, in connection with the important members' show now being held at the Morgan Memorial in this city.

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FORMER SCHOOL HEAD
HONORED BY TEACHERS
In honor of Frank V. Thompson, former superintendent of schools in Boston and long connected with them in other capacities, and the "Frank V. Thompson Room" is to be furnished at Riverbank Lodge, the recreation center and club home for teachers owned and conducted by the Massachusetts Teachers Federation.

A committee of Boston teachers with Miss Anne Alfreda Mellish, editor-in-chief of the Boston Teachers' New Letter, as chairman, is in charge of the project, and will be assisted by Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, Mrs. James J. Storror, Mrs. Frank V. Thompson and other women of prominence. In aid of the fund a cake and candy sale is to be held in room 25 of school headquarters at 15 Beacon Street, from 4 to 5:30 p. m. on Friday, Jan. 28, and from 9 to noon on the following Saturday, Jan. 29.

HINDU POET WILL SPEAK
AT FORD HALL FORUM
Dhan Gopal Mukerji, poet and orator, a native Hindu, born of a family of Brahmins, is to be the speaker at the Ford Hall Forum, Sunday evening, Jan. 23. He will take as the topic of his address, "Caste and Outcaste," which is the name of a book he has written. Mr. Mukerji is a graduate of Calcutta University and of Stanford University, California, in 1914.

Preceding the address, there will be a program of native folk songs of India by Parie Greene Lurie of Boston, who has made an intensive study of folk music of various lands. This meeting will commence at 7:30 and is open to the public.

QUINCY MAYOR ASKED
FOR LIGHTING PLANT
A. N. La Brecque, Representative from Quincy, today said that he is urging Mayor McGrath and the Quincy City Council to establish a municipal electric light plant in Quincy.

He says the latest dividend declared by the Quincy Company was 36 per cent and the Quincy Company pays the Edison Company of Boston 1.025 cents for current; that it charges the consumer 8 cents net of the base of 12 cents. In 1925 the Quincy company paid the Edison Company \$141,618 and total net income of Quincy Company for 1925 was \$715,576, he says.

MAINE GRANGE FUND
HELP TO 31 STUDENTS
BOWDOINHAM, Me., Jan. 19 (Special)—C. O. Furman, treasurer of the Maine State Grange loan fund, says that 31 students in colleges and normal schools have been assisted by the fund since it was established in 1919.

The trustees have decided that, because of the limited amount of the fund, loans will be made only to students who are members of the Grange and wish to attend educational institutions in this State. An appeal for contributions to the fund is being made by the Grange lecturers to devote one full program each year to encouraging contributions to the educational loan fund.

MAINE UNIVERSITY
DEBATES ARRANGED
ORONO, Me., Jan. 18 (AP)—Seven forensic contests on the question, "Resolved, that the Volstead Act should be modified to regulate the manufacture of wine and beer," comprise the debating schedule of University of Maine, announced today by Manager Edward A. Merrill Jr. A triple tie resulted from a debate early in December when Rhode Island State and New Hampshire University. The schedule follows:

Feb. 11, dual debate with Colby at Waterville and Orono; Feb. 21, George Washington University here; March 3, Gettysburg College here; March 11, Middlebury College at Middlebury, Vt.; March 24, Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge; March 25, Clark University at Worcester; March 27, Boston University at Boston.

BAPTISTS OPEN MEETING
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 19 (Special)—Western Massachusetts Baptists met today in the First Baptist Church to take part in the nationwide missionary campaign being conducted in the denomination. The Rev. James Whitcomb Brougher, president of the Northern Baptist Convention, was the principal speaker. Dr. William H. Bowler, field representative of the convention, assisted him. The meeting was a part of an educational campaign designed to encourage interest in the missions.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE MEETS
From 70 to 80 members of the Republican State Committee met this afternoon on the seventh floor of the Lawyers' Building in Beacon Street for the work of reorganizing for the

Y. M. C. A. CANVASS PRIZE OFFERED

Governor to Give Luncheon to Winning Team Up to Thursday Noon

This was "Governor Fuller's Day" in the 11-day annual budget-balancing canvass of the Y. M. C. A. for \$142,348, so called because Governor Fuller offered a luncheon at Young's Hotel with him and his council to the team bringing in the largest amount of money from Wednesday to Thursday noon. This was explained by Channing H. Cox, former Governor, at the second luncheon of the canvass at the Chamber of Commerce today.

There were 248 present at today's luncheon and 497 subscriptions amounting to \$16,449 were turned in for the first day of the canvass, it was announced. The winning team, in point of largest number of subscriptions, 45, was that headed by George C. Miller, Division C, awarded the seventy-fifth anniversary birthday cake, donated by the Hotel Minerva, and the winning team, in point of largest amount of money obtained, 42, was that headed by Albert P. Everta, Carl A. Magnuson, Division C also, was awarded the silk hat.

Tomorrow Walton L. Crocker, president of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company and associate commander with W. Irving Bullard of the canvass, will announce a prize for Thursday's best team work. It will be in the form of a luncheon or entertainment, he said, while the Y. M. C. A. is offering emblems as something new in prizes this year to 400 volunteers.

A bronze emblem is to be given men who have participated in financial canvasses for two or three years, silver for four years, and gold for six years.

Emphasis is being laid on the Huntington Avenue area canvass this year and John B. Dixon and Gordon Parlier head a team from the Y. M. C. A. dormitory. A group of 10 business men, under George Demer, president of the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association, aided by Alexander Adams and C. K. Dwinell, form the executive committee to promote the Huntington Avenue area canvass.

William E. Adams, general secretary, stressed the fact that while most of the Y. M. C. A.'s in the country average 22 and 23 per cent short of being self-sustaining, and are considered well-managed, the Boston Y. M. C. A. is nearly 90 per cent self-sustaining.

PETER FANEUIL STORY TOLD
Miss Martha A. Shannon recounted the story of Peter Faneuil, early Boston resident, at the forty-sixth annual meeting of the Bostonian Society in the Old State House yesterday. Miss Shannon said that the reason Peter Faneuil inherited the substantial estate of Andrew Faneuil, his uncle, was because Benjamin Faneuil, Peter's brother, evaded the displeasure of their uncle by getting married and consequently was bequeathed "five shillings and no more." Part of Peter's wealth was invested in building Faneuil Hall.

NEW COMET DISCOVERED
A new comet of the ninth magnitude was discovered on Jan. 13, near Johannesburg, S. A., by Hlatway, an independent observer, the Harvard College Observatory announced today. The report came by way of Copenhagen.

DOG TEAMS LEAVE NASHUA
NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 19 (AP)—The two dog teams carrying mail from Minot, Me., to Albany, N. Y., left this city today for Concord, where they will spend the night.

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GEN. HINES TO AID VETERANS' LOANS

Bureau Director Will Ask Congress for Authority to Act Directly

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Authority for making direct loans on veterans' bonus certificates will be sought by Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans' Bureau, who has made plans to have the necessary legislation introduced in Congress.

After a call at the White House, General Hines said he would confer immediately with William R. Green (R.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Reed Smoot (R.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Under the plan discussed at the White House the Veterans' Bureau would serve merely as a supplementary agency to the banks, making the loans in localities where veterans are unable to get money from the banks. General Hines would place no limitation upon the power of the bureau to grant the loans in any instance, if the veterans preferred to deal with the Government rather than the banks.

It would be necessary, the director said, for the bureau to charge a rate of 6 per cent interest, so as not to jeopardize transactions already entered into by the banks at a similar rate. He told the President that 17,000 loans had been made by the banks on the 3,000,000 certificates which acquired loan values on Jan. 1.

General Hines said the bureau has money to make the loans and only slight additional appropriations would be required to meet the increased costs.

"We feel there is an obligation on our part to grant the loans," General Hines said, "and that it is the part of the bureau to carry out this duty."

The insurance certificates have a total loan value of \$215,000,000 on Jan. 1, and this will be increased to \$341,000,000 by next Jan. 1.



An Unusual Findlay, O.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE
IT WAS during those exciting days after oil had been discovered in northwestern Ohio, Findlay, then a small town, was already beckoning to those with ambition to come and share in her future prosperity.

"Al" Casterline and "Clint" Cortell, like the town, were also young and there they were formed a partnership, and if there was a contract existing between them it was never known. They formed what was known as the Bradford Oil Company. Casterline remained a bachelor while Cortell was married, yet neither of them kept a personal bank account. The company treasury was the one source for financial relief. Whether it was a bill for a new suit for Casterline, or groceries for Cortell, his wife and children, all were paid with Bradford Oil Company checks.

There was a time when Cortell showed considerable vexation over the loss of a diamond stud. He could not refrain from taking his worries to his partner.

"Why don't you buy a new one," advised Casterline.

"It will cost too much," said Cortell.

"Go buy a new one," replied Casterline.

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DEJA Modes for Women

Flat crepe and smart wool jerseys in combination georgette, and flat crepe in smart one and two-piece effects. As copies of Worth, Miller, Souers, Jane Regny, Patou, Berthe and Premet, each increases the charm of the youthful woman.

DEJA Modes for Misses

Decidedly smart are touches of fancy stitchery, pleating, ruffles, and new tie-effects. Georgettes and flat crepes, in red, rose, and Paris blue. Sizes 14 to 20.

K. D. S.—Fashion Floor—Third

terline. So a new diamond stud was purchased and a Bradford Oil Company check paid the bill.

During this partnership, Casterline, while on a tour of the West, saw something that took his fancy and without further ado he drew a draft for several thousand dollars, which Cortell unhesitatingly paid. Upon Casterline's return it was learned that he had purchased a ranch.

Not far from Findlay there is a valuable and highly improved homestead called the Casterline Farm, which belonged to the Bradford Oil Company. Casterline was a great admirer of blooded cattle and usually kept the company's farm well stocked. To Cortell all cattle looked alike. During one of Cortell's visits to the Casterline Farm a drover passing by was attracted by the fine herd of cattle and called out:

"Are those cattle for sale?"

"Sure, I'll sell anything if I get my price," replied Cortell. After dickering back and forth, a price was agreed upon and the deal was closed. The cattle were driven into the road and headed toward town. As they were passing the office of the Bradford Oil Company, Casterline spied them, though he did not recognize them as being his own cattle. They appealed to him as a fine herd and walking out to the street, inquired of the drover if they were for sale.

The drover replied that he would sell and a price was agreed upon. Casterline paid for them by issuing a company check.

That day the company books showed: "Cattle purchased, \$1200; cattle sold, \$1050; loss, \$150." There was no wrangle, both partners were satisfied and the loss was forgotten. Criticism and fault-finding played no part in this partnership—profits and losses were equally shared and mistakes took wings.

COMPANY ASKS INCREASED DUTY

Nova Scotia Coal Concern Charges Discrimination

OTTAWA, Jan. 19 (Special)—The Dominion Coal Company of Nova Scotia, a subsidiary of the British Empire Steel Corporation, has applied to the Tariff Advisory Board of Canada for an increase in the duty on anthracite screenings coming from the United States, for an increase in the duties on imported coke, and for the abolition of the rebate on American coal used in the manufacture of coke in by-product ovens.

The application was argued by Roy Wolvin, president of the British Empire Steel Corporation, who declared that Canadian coal was being discriminated against, and that the manufacturers of coke in the Dominion should be forced to use the Canadian product. He was backed up in his demands by representatives of the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, but by no one else.

Opponents of the application declared that they had not been granted the courtesy of an advance copy of the brief, and asked for an adjournment. Among these opponents were representatives of the retail coal and coke business from Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere; representatives of the Winnipeg Electric Company, which manufactures coke from American coal as a by-product of gas, and the Algoma Steel and Canada Steel Companies, having their headquarters at the Soo and Hamilton, respectively. All protested tentatively against the application before the board.

As a result of their protests, the further hearing of the application was adjourned sine die.

GIFT TO OGDEN LIBRARY
BOWLING GREEN, Ky. (Special Correspondence)—A collection of more than 100 historical and biographical volumes, from his own library, has been presented by Theodore E. Burton (R.), Representative in Congress from Ohio, to Ogden College here. Mr. Burton's kinsman, Dr. Robert Allen Burton, is president of Ogden.

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New Federal Capital of the Commonwealth of Australia



Recent Air-Picture of Canberra, Which Promises to Be One of the Biggest Cities in the World and Which Has Been 13 Years in the Making. Its Area is Some 100 Square Miles, and Already Much Building Has Been Completed, or Partly So. In the Center of the Picture and Somewhat to the Right is Seen the Provisional Parliament House, Which Will Be Finished Early in May, When the Duke of York Will Perform the Dedication Ceremonies.

NAVY MEASURES FACE CONGRESS

Both Houses Have Important Projects to Act Upon

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — Both houses of Congress are confronted with greater Navy contests.

In the House, which recently defeated a project to build three additional cruisers by the narrow margin of two votes, two proposals are awaiting consideration. The first, a bill authorizing the construction of 10 cruisers without either appropriating funds or fixing the date for the beginning of such work, has the approval of President Coolidge and is considered as certain of passage.

The second, while meeting the wishes of Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, has not so far been endorsed by the President. It undertakes to appropriate \$13,000,000 for the modernization of two battleships, the Nevada and the Oklahoma. This modernization includes the elevation of the guns of the two vessels to allow a 30 degree maximum with a possible firing range of 4000 yards and conversion to oil burners thereby increasing the speed and cruising range of the ships.

Naval leaders in the House have

assurances from Administration floor managers that these two bills will be given place on the calendar as soon as passage of the major supply bills has been completed. This is expected to take another ten days at the most.

Although the House turned down the cruiser building proposal it comes to the Senate in the naval appropriation measure, where it was inserted after a contest among the members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which considered the supply bills. In the House the amendment dealing with these vessels provided a total appropriation of \$450,000 or \$150,000 apiece, with which to begin their construction.

The ships cost \$16,000,000 each when completed. The small appropriation was proposed to save the authorization of the ships, as under the 1924 cruiser building program it was provided that any of the eight vessels not appropriated for by July, 1927, were to be scrapped.

The Senate provision, however, proposes to appropriate \$400,000 for

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each of the three cruisers, making a total of \$1,200,000 for this end.

The bill as it comes to the Senate increases the personnel of the navy to 84,000 men, or 1500 more than the House authorized. The bill also doubled the \$5,000,000 appropriation which the House authorized for new naval aircraft, and increased from \$8,412,000 to \$10,668,000 the appropriations for aviation.

NEW MUSIC PROFESSORSHIP
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 19—Sheffield University gets a new professorship for the teaching of music from a £16,000 gift announced today as left by Mrs. Hoyle, whose husband, James Rossiter Hoyle, was president of the Sheffield Musical Union.

—ROSENBAUM—
Ladies' Tailors
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New Tailored Frocks in 1927 Spring Modes

One and two-piece modes that are developed of Satins, Creppellas and Flat, Frost, Canton, Pancost and Lavvin Crepes. All new.

New effects in tuckings are sponsored. Navy blue and high shades predominate. Note the jabots, collars and cuffs of Irish crochet and hand embroidery. Suede belts, button trims. Kick pleat skirts for fullness.

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\$16.50 \$25
\$39.50 \$49.50

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We ask our customers to report any items on which we are being undersold at any time.

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SNOW REMOVAL APPRECIATED
Signed by every stall owner at the Faneuil and Quincy Markets, a letter of appreciation for the rapid and efficient work done by the city in the removal of snow from the market district this winter was presented Mayor Nichols, today. There were more than 50 signatures to the letter.

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FARMER-LABOR PARTY REVIVED

Organizations of West Decide Not to Quit Active Politics

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19 (Special)—Henrik Shipstead, sole representative of the Farmer-Labor Party in the United States Senate, will have bigger and better party support in the 1928 election as the result of a decision on the part of 300 delegates, representing the Farmer-Labor Association, the Nonpartisan League of Minnesota, and the Nonpartisan Women's Clubs of Minnesota not to go out of politics.

Not only will the party be preserved, but it will be strengthened for the contest, according to W. E. McEwen of Duluth, chairman of the conference, which was called particularly for the purpose of determining the future of the party. There will be no amalgamation with the Democratic Party in Minnesota, nor will there be any attempt to inject the "balance of power" into the Republican Party.

The question of keeping the Farmer-Labor Party alive has been a vital one in state politics ever since the election last November, when Magnus Johnson, former United States Senator, ran a poor second to Theodore Christianson, Republican candidate for Governor. The conference adjourned after adopting resolution criticizing Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and demanding immediate withdrawal of the United States Marines from Nicaragua.

CANADIAN LIBERAL VICTORY
ANTIGONISH, N. S., Jan. 19 (AP)—The election of William Duff, former Liberal member for Lunenburg-Queens, to succeed the late J. C. Douglas, federal member for Antigonish-Guileboro, is conceded by his opponent, Neil R. Arthur, Conservative.

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Brass Dutch Girl Bell, can be used for paper weight. The soft, 4 little Bell Brasses, each with square base, 6 1/2 high, \$1.00 each. Brass and Copper, Hammered Vases, 5 1/2, \$1.50 each. And many other beautiful gifts at very reasonable prices. Please order early.

THE CUT-GL

Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

RUMANIAN LEU NOT STABILIZED

Finance Minister States This Is Not Yet Possible—Revenue Needed

BUCHAREST (Special Correspondence)—The presentation of the budget for the fiscal year beginning Jan. 1 dispels any remaining hopes that were entertained that 1927 would see Rumania's public finances restored to a sound money basis. In his budget "exposé" the Finance Minister, Jean Lapedatu, states frankly that the means are not yet available for stabilizing the leu.

The new budget is balanced at 23,390,000,000 lei—about \$34,000,000 at present exchange. Revenues and expenditures estimated for 1927 were balanced at 26,250,000,000 lei. For 1927, however, the administration of the posts, telegraphs and telephones—now having a semi-autonomous status similar to that of the state railways—will have its own budget. Under the new postal rates, which became effective on Jan. 1, the revenues of the "P. T. T." in 1927 will amount to about 2,000,000,000 lei; and with the freight and passenger rates that are now in effect, the revenue of the state railways during 1927 will probably be close to 15,000,000,000 lei. The separate budget of the state railways for 1928 has not been made public, but it is understood to be about 10,000,000,000 lei.

Foreign Debts Funded
By the funding of the British, American and Italian war debts, the 1926 debt settlement agreement made with the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Manchester, the agreements also closed in 1926 for indemnifying foreign petroleum companies for the war-time destruction of their properties, and, finally, the obligations derived under the Innsbruck Protocol and the Prague Agreement in respect of liability for a portion of the Austro-Hungarian pre-war debt, the Rumanian Ministry of Finance in 1927 is required to make provision for an addition on account of external public debt charges of approximately 1,000,000,000 lei over 1926. The total required under this head during 1927, at prevailing exchange rates, is stated to be "equivalent to more than 4,000,000,000 lei." Briefly, therefore, the net amount of additional revenue required to be found under the new budget is 1,400,000,000 lei, and this is to be secured mainly by an increase of 1,952,000,000 lei in the yield from direct taxation and 2,376,000,000 lei from indirect taxes. Three measures are now before Parliament for the purpose of accomplishing this.

Three Measures Outlined
The first provides for a much-needed revision of the taxes fixed as far back as 1923 on agricultural lands and urban properties; the second raises in a drastic manner the revenue taxes on oil products, sugar, tea, coffee, rice and other commodities used in the country; the third increases from 1 to 2 per cent the tax on business turnover.

Although indirect taxes in 1927 are anticipated to yield 12,629,000,000 lei—against 10,359,000,000 for the present year—it is noteworthy that customs revenue, the most important item under indirect taxes, is increased only from 7,130,000,000 to 7,150,000,000 lei. Import taxes for 1927 were estimated at 2,500,000,000 lei, port taxes at 4,000,000,000 lei, and miscellaneous items at 630,000,000 lei. The actual yields to Nov. 30 have been respectively 4,080,000,000, 3,865,000,000 and 595,000,000 lei, a total of 8,540,000,000 lei. For 1927 import taxes are estimated at 4,000,000,000 lei, export at 3,500,000,000 lei, and miscellaneous at 650,000,000 lei. In other words, the import and export tax yields estimated for 1927 are reversed for 1927.

With justifiable pride the Finance Minister in his budget "exposé" calls attention to the fact that, with the exception of the war debts owing to France and a settlement covering the post-war acquisition of the Lemberg-Carnaului-Jassy railway, Rumania has now regulated practically all its debt obligations contracted during or after the World War.

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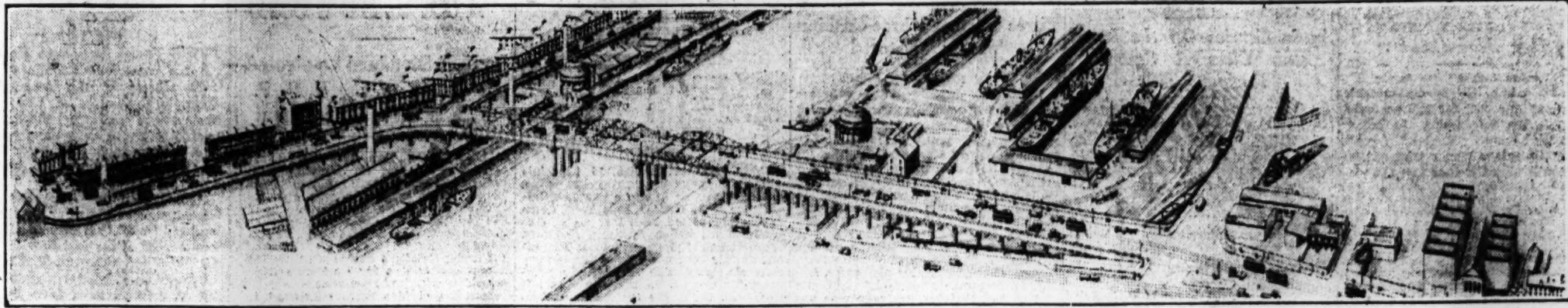
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Sanction of Parliament Is to Be Asked for Erection of Road Over the River Clyde at Finnieston, a Mile Below Jamaica Bridge



VIEW IN PERSPECTIVE OF THE PROPOSED BRIDGE AND THE NEW FINNIESTON STREET APPROACH BUILT ON PIERS

JEWS MAY FORM RUSSIAN SOVIET

Colonies in Ukraine, White Russia, and Crimea Make Swift Progress

MOSCOW (Special Correspondence)—The plan of Jewish land settlement which has resulted in the settlement of 50,000 Jews as farmers in the Ukraine, White Russia, and Northern Crimea during the last two years, and which may lead to the establishment of an autonomous Jewish republic in Northern Crimea was discussed at length during the Congress of the Oset, or Jewish land colonization society, which has just been held in Moscow.

One of the explanations of the comparative success of Jewish colonization in Russia is the fact that the Soviet Government has at its disposal large tracts of unoccupied land, which it is ready to give away to settlers. It is estimated that 100,000 Jewish colonists can be settled in the Northern Crimea, 300,000 along the shores of the Azov Sea and 50,000 in White Russia. More than 150,000 Jews have registered as applicants for colonization.

Exemption From Taxes
Besides free land the Soviet Government offers the Jewish colonists the same privileges which are granted to Russian peasants who move to Siberia or other sparsely populated regions and build up new homesteads. Among these privileges are exemption from taxes and military service for a term of years, reduced railroad transportation, seed loans on favorable terms, etc. Most of the money which is required to establish the settlers in their new homes is contributed by Jewish philanthropic organizations, notably by the Joint Distribution Committee of America.

The "back to the land" movement among the Russian Jews is primarily regarded by its sponsors from the economic and social angles. The Crimea has, of course, none of the sentimental and historical associations which attract Zionist settlers to Palestine. But it does seem to offer a practical solution for the very serious condition of poverty and overcrowding which exists in the Jewish towns and villages of southern and western Russia.

The revolution brought both good and evil to the Jews. On the one hand it swept away their civic disabilities and opened to them the doors of the universities and the Government service. On the other hand the predominantly Jewish towns of southern and western Russia were within the theater of civil war and suffered far worse pogroms at the hands of the anti-Bolshevik forces and the insurgent Ukrainian peasant bands than those which they endured under the Tsar.

A Jewish Republic
It is taken for granted that a successful continuation of the colonization movement will lead to the creation of Jewish autonomous republics, similar in structure to the Tatar, Bashkir, Moldavian and many other

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Philadelphia

GLASGOW EXPANSION CALLS FOR MORE BRIDGE-BUILDING

While Jamaica and Oswald Street Bridges Will Relieve Central Congestion, the Needs of Western and Southern Districts Are Clamant as Ever

GLASGOW (Special Correspondence)—Like all large cities intersected by a river, Glasgow has its problem of providing adequate bridges for the expanding needs of the community. Hitherto the cross-river traffic from the western districts has all had to come to the center of the city, to the Jamaica Bridge, or else to use the river ferries. The consequent congestion has long been a serious problem, and the Oswald Street Bridge, which is being built one block to the west of Jamaica Bridge, and which will be completed in the near future, should lessen the difficulty so far as the center of the city is concerned.

The needs of the western and southern districts, however, still remain clamant as ever, and the corporation has now decided unanimously to apply to Parliament for power to erect a new bridge at Finnieston, about a mile farther down the Clyde than Jamaica Bridge.

The two main difficulties which have hitherto hindered the Finnieston project are the large cost involved and the height of the bridge necessary to allow the passage upstream of trading vessels and steamers. Over 30 years ago men of vision sensed the importance of having a bridge at this point, and were ready to go forward with the work, but the general thought had not then attained the degree of freedom from limitation in matters financial which now enables governing bodies to undertake schemes involving the expenditure of millions with less anxiety than their predecessors felt in embarking on projects where only thousands of pounds were involved.

The question of the height of the bridge has been met in the plans which have been prepared by the city engineer, Thomas Somers. Finnieston Street leads down to the river on a considerable slope, and

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10c per lb. 12 lb. bag, \$1.00
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2 lb. pkgs., 20c 5 lb. pkgs., 42c
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Therefore, knowing our stocks to be more varied and more attractive than ever, and knowing that we never offered better values, we again urge all who need Furniture to EXAMINE AND COMPARE—and will be happy to abide by the decision.
We have provided bountifully for every Furniture need—Furniture in new designs, of beautiful woods, and combination, for Dining-room, Bedroom, Living-room, Library, Breakfast-room, Sun Parlor and Hall—with thousands of useful and decorative single pieces—all at a GENUINE, SUBSTANTIAL SAVING.

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EX-EMPRESS OF MEXICO PASSES ON IN BELGIUM
BRUSSELS, Jan. 19 (AP)—Charlotte, once Empress of Mexico, passed on at her chateau near Brussels.
THE MEASURE OF YOUR CURTAINS
That's the first thing we look to. They're original size will be retained exactly. Returned as easily and gracefully as when new.
BLANKETS, too, are carefully washed with mildest of soap and guaranteed not to shrink. Re-turned soft and fleecy.

GLASGOW EXPANSION CALLS FOR MORE BRIDGE-BUILDING
While Jamaica and Oswald Street Bridges Will Relieve Central Congestion, the Needs of Western and Southern Districts Are Clamant as Ever

ALLIES RAISE SIEGE OF CITY OF SIANFU
Cheapest Bread Obtainable Cost \$1.25 a Pound
PEKING (Special Correspondence)—Details of the conditions which existed in the city of Sianfu, far in the interior of Shensi Province, when the long siege of the city was recently raised, reached Peking recently. Sianfu had been besieged since mid-April, and rations ran low many months ago. At the date the siege was raised, even the soldiers, who had confiscated most of the food, were receiving only a small daily ration. The cheapest bread that could be bought sold for \$1.25 per pound. The streets were filled with people trying to sell their most cherished possessions.
Sianfu is surrounded by a great wall of medieval thickness and height. The besiegers, after they failed to take the city, dug a great trench clear around the outside wall. Before the siege was raised, the soldiers within the city made several desperate efforts to break their way out. The siege was finally raised by the approach from the north of allies of the faction that had held the city for so long.

RESTRICTION ON SEAMEN
ROME, Jan. 19 (AP)—Any seaman showing himself opposed to the present Fascist National Government can be barred from the Merchant Marine for a period of five years, under a royal decree published yesterday.

SHIPBUILDING BOOMS IN BRITAIN

Ireland Also Feels the Wave of Prosperity

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Spectacular as has been the shipping boom it seems now likely to be eclipsed by the remarkable developments in the shipbuilding industry of Great Britain and Ireland. The result is seen very clearly in the town of Sunderland where no fewer than 20 orders have been placed, thus transforming the idle yards of the River Wear to a scene of considerable activity.

It is the more noteworthy as this district has been almost on its last legs for work and, as recently as the end of October, out of the 50 shipbuilding berths on the river, only 10 were occupied and of these 10, four berths held ships on which work had been suspended throughout the year.

The demand at the moment seems to be for cargo ships of about 6000 tons. Nearly all the activity in the freight market is so far in the cargo business which the "tramps" can handle. This class of business has been very slack for the last two or three years, and the northeast coast shipyards, which have always set out to build the cheapest vessel for the trade, have been very badly hit. Hence the feeling of relief at the sudden turn of the tide in their favor.

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The needs of the western and southern districts, however, still remain clamant as ever, and the corporation has now decided unanimously to apply to Parliament for power to erect a new bridge at Finnieston, about a mile farther down the Clyde than Jamaica Bridge.

The two main difficulties which have hitherto hindered the Finnieston project are the large cost involved and the height of the bridge necessary to allow the passage upstream of trading vessels and steamers. Over 30 years ago men of vision sensed the importance of having a bridge at this point, and were ready to go forward with the work, but the general thought had not then attained the degree of freedom from limitation in matters financial which now enables governing bodies to undertake schemes involving the expenditure of millions with less anxiety than their predecessors felt in embarking on projects where only thousands of pounds were involved.

The question of the height of the bridge has been met in the plans which have been prepared by the city engineer, Thomas Somers. Finnieston Street leads down to the river on a considerable slope, and

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

"So This Is Jazz"

A Review by EDWARD BURLINGAME HILL
Division of Music, Harvard University"So This Is Jazz," by Henry O. Osgood.
Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

WITH the penetration of jazz into nearly every corner of the civilized globe, and more particularly since its intensive cultivation from the Atlantic to the Pacific as well as from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, it was to be expected that sooner or later the critic would exercise his calling concerning it, and that the musical historian would make it the object of serious preoccupation.

Now that Messrs. Carpenter, Delamarter, Sowerby and Deems Taylor (to cite a few among American composers of acknowledged merit) have upheld jazz from an artistic point of view, the time for earnest consideration and analysis could not be long postponed. The task is not a simple one, owing to the relative obscurity of the origins of jazz, and to its lack of amenability to systematic analysis.

However, Mr. Osgood has had the courage of his convictions, and if the glamour of novelty has stimulated his enthusiasm rather than a dispassionate critical survey, he has, nevertheless, produced a vigorous and interesting book. To begin with it is skillfully planned and logically carried out. After a brief preamble, Mr. Osgood discusses the etymology of the word "jazz," and the early stages of its primitive style. Continuing with an admirable definition quoted from a magazine article by Mr. Virgil Thomson, he further outlines the "hall-marks" of jazz, its chronology and some special manifestations in the form of vocal jazz and that for piano alone. He then considers persuasively the reaction of "spirituals" and "blues" in determining further the specific characteristics of the mature jazz style. Of especial value are the highly informative chapters on the "Jazz-Band" and its gradual evolution, and "The Anatomy of Jazz Orchestration"—the latter a particularly original bit of research.

As is wholly natural and just, due space is given to the personality and career of Paul Whiteman, and his potentially epoch-making work in the "Jazz-Band" at the Roseland Ball Room. With due discrimination also, Mr. Osgood points out the immense part played by the inventive genius of Mr. Grofé in formulating a new idiom in jazz orchestra style, and carefully summarizes the novelty of his achievements. Thereafter it is inevitable that at least two chapters should be devoted to the biography and creative attainments of George Gershwin, who is obviously not only one of the greatest composers of jazz, but also one of the most important figures in the world of jazz brings the book to an epilogue concluded with an opinion of John Alden Carpenter's concerning jazz and its future.

This comprehensive survey of jazz has many merits. If, at times, its style is somewhat unduly journalistic, the subject may seem to demand "a light touch." The chapters on the growth of the jazz band, and its signal accomplishments in novel sonority and color may well be read and pondered by many a teacher of "high-brow" orchestration. There is throughout evidence of no little research.

On the other hand, in his zeal for the subject, Mr. Osgood fails to stress the vast discrepancy in value to be found in jazz literature. In this respect, jazz as well as "classical music" shows the startling variability of the human mentality. Even the genius does not always exercise his critical sense. To point out the fairly high percentage of the ephemeral in jazz would serve as an emollient to the conservative reader. Willing converts might also take exception to some of Mr. Osgood's statements. Thus to defend "jazzing" of the classics because Mozart, Beethoven and Brahms wrote variations (an acknowledged art form) on melodies not their own savors of sophistry. On the other hand, Mr. Osgood's condemnation of Rega for his taste-

less distortion of a simple Mozart theme is eminently just. Mr. Osgood expresses his scorn for the "polite jazz" of Mr. Carpenter, as well as Ted Lewis's intense irritation at Stravinsky's "Rag-time." The history of music proves again and again that a stereotyped style is the beginning of decadence. If "polite jazz" is offensive to the jazz "fan" or "bug," that is scarcely a cogent argument against the assimilation of some features of jazz into music of higher type. Few composers utilizing folk song feel constrained to limit themselves to literal quotation or the employment of a primitive idiom. Rimsky-Korsakoff discovered that the critics could not discriminate between the tunes in folk style that he invented and the genuine articles. Mr. Carpenter's "polite jazz" in "Krazy Kat" possesses for many an ironic charm because of its adroit mingling of jazz with a more sophisticated idiom. The theory is surely tenable, however much individuals may dispute the practice.

In outlining, even briefly, the his-

tory of the use of the muted trumpet, it would have been well to note that Monteverdi used the muted trumpet a full century before Scarlatti; that Wagner employed them in "Die Meistersinger," and that an American composer, Edgar Stillman Bowen, has composed by his highly original use of these same instruments in his "Aladdin" suite, dating from 1884. Similarly, anyone who has read Rimsky-Korsakoff's autobiography will recall that he determined to confine illustrations in his treatise on orchestration to his own works, not because he was "naïve," but because after reflection he decided that he was "better acquainted with his own works than with those of other composers, and could judge them with greater frankness."

But these and other unguarded statements should not detract from the value of Mr. Osgood's book as a whole. It contains a considerable assemblage of facts, and makes a genuine contribution to the subject. When the time comes to write on jazz with a greater detachment than is possible during the actual growth of its idioms, the historian of the future may well turn to Mr. Osgood's book for information and discussion that he will fail to find elsewhere.

Galsworthy's Verse

Verses New and Old, by John Galsworthy. London: William Heinemann, 2s. 6d. net.

IF WE could penetrate into the secret places of our famous authors' hearts the aspirations that lie hidden there would probably surprise us. Writers who appear to have achieved their ambition through the production of a series of successful prose-works dreamed in their younger days, judging by stray evidences which they have been unable to conceal altogether, of being poets. Did not Sir James Barrie once write a set of verses on "R. L. S."? And Mr. Arnold Bennett—a lyric from his lips, or rather his pen, was printed in a long-ago issue of one of the important monthly reviews, though it does not seem to have been ever reproduced for the edification of later generations. Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith, with the courage of her pen, has actually published two whole books of verse. And now comes a collection of "Verses New and Old" to remind us that Mr. John Galsworthy has not always been resigned to taking his place in modern literature by virtue of his plays and novels.

"Moods, Songs, and Doggerels" was the title of a previous volume which Mr. Galsworthy published in 1912, and "Verses New and Old" has a modestly written preface assuring that it has been prepared by request from the earlier publication. Those pieces which are newly gathered are just as full of the love of Devon as ever the old were, its scenery and people, its dialect and weather, and its atmosphere; and that is one of the two main reasons why many readers will welcome the little book—the other main reason being the obvious one that his author is a man of such distinctive and attractive personality that his admirers feel themselves impelled to read every word he writes.

For the fascination of red-earthed Devonshire is unending, whether it be that of its clotted cream or its "dimmy skies," as Mr. Galsworthy's verse has them. Its granite and "heather gipsy" wind. And when the keen intellect of an artist turns to them from the major task of interpreting human nature the consequence is bound to be an increase of his fascination, for although there is nothing in Mr. Galsworthy's interpretations of moods and dreams that has the literary value of his other work he has written some charming miniatures of the county, precisely the songs that might bubble forth from a heart more greatly at ease there than anywhere else.

Tell me of Progress if you will, But give me sunshine on a hill— The gray rocks springing to the blue,

The scent of larches, pinks and dew, And summer sighing in the trees, And snowing breath on every breeze. Take towns and all that you'll find there, And waste me sun and mountain air!

It is plain that while writing such pieces as this, with their delicious likenesses to the snowy breath and the gray rocks "springing," Mr. Galsworthy has felt the exultation of the poet. He lingers with delightful naïveté over his felicitous inventions, and sometimes unduly, as when he produces a line like "The tulip and the jonquil spies," which gives a Kipling effect, recalling "The tumult and the shouting dies," and doing little else.

But his secret ambition to be accounted one of the elect must have given him complete satisfaction in such pieces as "Counting the Stars," "Wind," "Street Lamps," "Devon to Me," and "To Beauty," this latter having a special welcome from the present reviewer, because it was originally contributed "con amore" to a little magazine he was editing at the time Mr. Galsworthy wrote it.

THOMAS MOULT.

In Chinese Central Asia

Chinese Central Asia, by C. P. Skrine. London: Methuen, 21s. net.

THIS is a scholarly and well illustrated story of travels and adventure in the great mountain region which separates India from Central Asia. This region is one of snowy ranges so vast, and gorges and torrents so deep, that its sparse and semi-civilized dwellers can enjoy only rare intercourse with their fellow-men. Its center is Kashgar, a fertile plain hemmed in on three sides by mountains and on the fourth by desert.

In Kashgar the writer of this book spent 2½ years in the capacity of a British Consul-General. He was accompanied by his wife, who braved hardship to share the experiences of the post. The pair explored enthusiastically in all directions and saw and heard. Their journeys involved many arduous marches on horseback and on foot. They crossed streams where the only means of transportation were crates strung from ropes by which they were hauled from one wall of rock to another. They crept along precipice ledges and camped in desert wastes.

The scenery was romantic and is well described. Of the view from one of the halting stages on the road from India, for example, Mr. Skrine writes: "In the late after-

noon the heat haze vanished and there appeared, framed in the mighty curves of the Indus gorges, lovely as the Taj at the end of its voyage, the white domes of Nanga Parbat, 26,600 feet high. None of us had ever imagined, much less seen, so wondrous a picture of mountain beauty and majesty, and we could but gaze in silence while the white world of ice above the clouds glowed brighter and brighter with the gathering of the shadows below."

Kashgar is a British outpost in Central Asia. The British Consul-General, as the writer is, is chiefly the center of political activity. He has also to maintain order and settle disputes among Indian merchants and other British subjects scattered along hundreds of miles of trade routes, besides helping these folk to keep their wares and goods from being stolen by Chinese bandits and against them in Chinese courts. The volume thus affords glimpses of Central Asia life and is of interest to all who would know something of affairs in this out-of-the-way corner of the world.

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A Host to Presidents

Recollections Diplomatic and Undiplomatic, by Herbert W. Bowen. New York: Frederick H. Hitchcock, \$2.50.

THESE memoirs open amid the peace and prosperity of an old estate at Woodstock, Conn., and they close upon a similarly tranquil scene, but not before their author has tasted of the turmoil and harassments that a political career rarely falls to bring. Mr. Bowen enlists certain linguistic qualities that enable him to be leisurely with profit, to move with ease through the literary and political circles of other countries. But at the same time he possesses a natural talent for exercising authority and a belligerent contempt for political corruption that proved largely responsible for his premature retirement from the diplomatic service following the Venezuela crisis of 1902.

Mr. Bowen is not a man of politics after the popular model. His youth was not spent in selling newspapers and traveling rails, but in traveling Europe with a tutor or in attending lectures at the Sorbonne. He did not, in the popular phrase, "make his own way in the world"; his path at the outset had already been cleared and trimmed by an unusually capable father. But being as independent temperamentally as he was financially, and being, moreover, blessed with unlimited savoir-faire, no matter how critical his duties might be, he was able to render distinguished service, both in his consular capacity in Spain at the outbreak of the war in 1898, and as Minister to Venezuela during the difficult Castro affair, and doubtless, but for his untimely retirement, would have figured in still more responsible offices.

Among the author's youthful memories is the occasion when, as a member of the Independent, invited Abraham Lincoln, who had come to New York for his Cooper Union speech, to come over to Brooklyn to hear Henry Ward Beecher preach. Mr. Bowen, then a student, made his way alone on foot . . . and occupied our pew. At the conclusion of the services my father introduced him to Mr. Beecher, and then brought him to our house . . . with the idea of keeping him for luncheon; but Mr. Lincoln as he started up the front steps paused, and said that he must, after all, hurry back to his hotel to prepare his speech, as he had only a few hours left before it was to be delivered, and as he practically had done no work at all on it: so, long.

lanky, quaint and immortal, he strode away to the great regret of our household, including my five-year-old self."

This was at Mr. Bowen's city house in Brooklyn—then merely "an overgrown village," where "everybody knew everybody . . . the children all played in the streets, the social centers were the churches, and the only places of amusement were the Academy of Music, one small theater . . . and Hooley's minstrel show, which everyone was supposed to support, but not more than half-heartedly."

Other presidents and notables subsequently found their way to the Brooklyn, no less than to the Woodstock, house. General Grant visited and proved a somewhat silent and reserved guest, though he was on excellent terms with the children, who took him off to play bowls with them. "The pins were set up for him, and, taking a ball, he aimed carefully and hurled it down the run. It hit the first pin exactly right, and down it went with all the other pins too. As he seemed much pleased with his success, we urged him to bowl some more; but he put his hands in his pocket . . . and said: 'No, I have done the best I could, and I have learned to be satisfied with the best'—a kind of philosophy the children were not disposed to share."

Later on President Harrison was entertained at Woodstock and received all the neighboring farmers in the front drawing-room. The President shook hands with everyone and seemed particularly pleased with one tall and very solemn veteran,

Wanted, Another Novel

My Mortal Enemy, by Willa Cather. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, \$2.50.

MISS CATHER here ushers us into a barren room, high and noble, but bleak. This is a brief story of less than 130 pages, told with such rigid economy of detail and such concentration on the central character that the reader is left not quite satisfied, however thoroughly he may be convinced of the artistic propriety of the work.

Miss Cather tells us, indeed, that Myra Hemmaway's character was rich and full of color, that her life, though hard, was glorious, that she had courage, imagination, generosity and a capacity for beautiful friendships; but it does little good for Miss Cather to tell us that, when she refuses to spare the space to build up such a character before our eyes, and devotes her brief pages mainly to a portrayal of the disappointed Myra as she was in her later years, capricious and scornful. It is manifest absurdity to maintain that because a tale is brief it is inferior, or that the value of a piece of literature depends on its bulk. The value of a short story is of one kind; that of a novel is of another. The first depends on unity of effect; it is a composition for one instrument. The novel gives room for more richness, depth, color and variety; it is a piece for orchestra. Each may be perfect in its own way. "My Mortal Enemy" lies between the two. With its 30,000 words, it is neither short story nor novel. But the reader, looking at it, admirably bound, printed and boxed, and spread out as much as it can be in its wide-margined pages, thinks it is a novel, and is disappointed when he finds that it is not.

Yet it is a beautifully disciplined

Paraclete Skinner by name. "When he (Skinner) took the President's hand, he drew himself up, and, looking the President in the eye, said in his deep and dour voice, 'Thank heaven, Mr. President, we are all equal in this country.' The President smiled, and replied most cordially: 'Indeed we are.'"

A most "delightful" guest at Woodstock was Oliver Wendell Holmes, who spent the Fourth of July there with James G. Blaine and Governor Chamberlain in 1877. Mr. Bowen, who had been sent by his father to meet the poet at the station, found him with a handbag, wearing a tall white hat and a long linen duster. "As I led the way to the carriage he said that he wanted to walk for half a mile, and that he would like to have me keep the carriage not ahead of him, nor behind him, but at his side. As he started off I followed his direction, meticulously, and he walked exactly half a mile. Then he motioned to me to stop and, as he took his seat beside me, he remarked: 'I do not want to talk.' . . . After we had gone about a mile he suddenly exclaimed in a cheery voice, 'Now I will talk,' and talk he did in a perfect stream, quite like a schoolboy."

From the quiet, homelike atmosphere of the American society of the seventies, Mr. Bowen passes to the more punctilious days of London, and finally initiates us into the routine and adventure of consular and diplomatic life in Spain, Persia and Venezuela. The only blot upon the book is the recapitulation in detail of the Loomis scandal, a case of political corruption, the result of which only serves to bring a touch of bitterness to an otherwise delightfully good-humored and most entertaining collection of memoirs.

Washington lends itself well to the popular sort of map in which fact and fantasy are interwoven. Edwin Olsen and Blake Clark have produced a colorful map (Houghton, Mifflin) diversified enough to be interesting but not so intricate as to prove a burdensome puzzle. Never was the Potomac so vividly blue, but for decorative purpose it is delicious. In a prominent position stands the White House and only a step away over the green Mall rides the President's yacht, Mayflower, in the tidal basin, while Capt. John Smith's galleon lies across a reef in the river proper, with the legend: "Probably the first Englishman to explore this region was Capt. John Smith, who in his description gave the Indian name of the river as Pawtawmecke." The Capitol with lofty dome and abbreviated wings, seems to have the Peace Monument and the Grant Memorial with very red horse and lion as immediate adjuncts. There are views of Washington at various stages and such historic features as the Columbia slave pen, David Burns' cottage, St. John's Church, Cabin John Bridge, Washington's headquarters in Georgetown and Headquarters of the house, now the Cosmos Club, have each a little script characterization.

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Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Paris, the Environs of Paris Normandy, Vol. 1, by Curzon and Marcel Rouff. New York: Harper & Bros. \$4.

The Home Radio, by A. Hyatt Verrill. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.

Behind the Fog, by H. M. Bushford. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.

White Music, by Arthur Trueman Merrill. New York: Harold Vinson. \$1.50.

Three Plays for a Children's Theater, by Florence Kiper Frank. New York: Harold Vinson. \$2.

Frontier Dust, by John Lord. Hartford, Conn.: Edwin Valentine Mitchell. \$2.50.

The Pipe Organ Pumper, by Chet Shaffer. New York: Greenberg, Pub. \$1.50.

Cinema, by Eugene Jonas. New York: Adelphi Company.

Tony Sarg's New York. New York: Greenberg, Publisher.

Pierre Key's Music Year Book 1926-27. New York: Pierre Key, Inc.

More Ports More Happy Places, by Cornelia Stratton Parker. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$3.50.

The Test, by Howard Rocka, Philadelphia: Macrae, Smith & Co. \$2.

The Law of the Talon, by Louis Tracy. New York: Edward J. Clode, Inc. \$2.

Shapers' French, by May Laird-Brown. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

A Beacon for the Blind, Being a Life of Henry Fawcett, The Blind Postmaster-General, by Winifred Holt. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

Vivian, by H. L. Gates. New York: Bantam & Hopkins. \$2.

Silver Clothes, by Angela Morgan. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.

Green Forest, by Nathalie Sedgwick Colby. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.

The Peach's Progress, by May Edginton. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. \$2.

Child Guidance, by Smiley Blanton and Margaret Gray Blanton. New York: The Century Company. \$2.25.

Homes of Famous Americans, Vol. II, by Charles Macrae, Des Moines, Ia.: Meredith Publications.

Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, survey of the wheat situation, August to November, 1925, January, 1927. Stanford University, California. \$1.

Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories, chosen by the Society of Arts and Sciences. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Greenwood, by Anne Carroll Moore. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

The Song of Drums, by Ashley Doss. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.25.

The Friendly Four and Other Stories, by Ralph Connor. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.75.

Grain, by Robert Stead. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

Cities of Italy, by Arthur Symonds. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

Hawaiian Days and Holidays and Days of Long Ago, by Mary Dillingham Frear. Boston: The Stratford Company. \$1.50.

The Autobiography and Memoirs of Benjamin Robert Hayden, by Tom Hayden. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.

A Year in the Wonderland of Trees, by Hallam Hawksworth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

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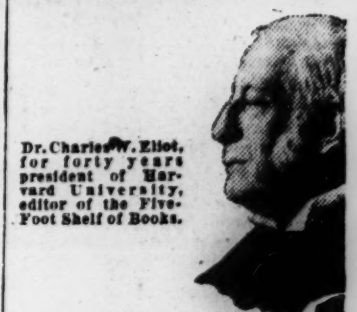
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THE HOME FORUM

Recalling an Obscure Lover of Colorado

AARON FROST was born in England in the middle years of the last century, though what part of the island claimed him I am unable to say, having only the sparse biographical notes of a Colorado admirer and sixteen of his published verses before me.

In a poem entitled "Reminiscence," and published during the later years of his life, he recalls a hamlet on the edge of the mountains, a rural, secluded, entrancing spot, describing with accuracy at least a score of native English birds and flowers. In the same selection he refers to the "inflexible rules that govern'd arithmetic, grammar and schools," but what his education or where it was obtained is not revealed. His verse, however, shows a rare love of nature, a profound knowledge of botany and geology, an admiration—perhaps based on schoolboy familiarity—for the descriptive and the contemplative poetry of the age of Johnson and Goldsmith, and a preference for the classic couplet of course.

This much alone is certain: while still a young man he drifted with an English comrade to Colorado, to the prosperous mining camp of Georgetown then called the Silver Queen. And even before he was thirty he had drifted still further to the Sandwich Islands, where he perfected himself in surveying by actual practice. His letters from the Islands attracted the attention of E. N. H. Patterson, the brilliant editor of the Colorado Miner, Georgetown, who published them in his paper. This was Aaron Frost's debut in Colorado journalism. When he returned to Georgetown, he was employed as mining reporter for the Miner, which post he held for a number of years, before drifting on to New Mexico, Idaho, and his native land.

To chronicle the wanderings of so obscure an Odysseus would be difficult indeed, nor shall I attempt it. By reason of his association with the Miner, his Colorado sojourn stands out most vividly and excels the rest in interest. While he was preparing the mining reports that were considered an authority throughout the State, he became the self-appointed post laureate of the surrounding scenic region, publishing his occasional tributes under the nom de plume of Nora, his own name reversed. The scenery which had but lately inspired the brushes of Bierstadt and Moran and made Colorado known to two continents inspired his pen as well. As I believe, he stands quite alone in being the first to attempt for Colorado what Bret Harte and Joaquin Miller accomplished for California, and the elder poets for their respective sections of the country. With him Colorado verse had its beginning—and that a worthy one, as a study of his poems in the Miner file reveals.

His metrical tribute to the region is all the more conspicuous in that it was offered in a day when the majority of his companions were au-

premiely concerned with the quest of precious metals and seemed oblivious of the other forms of terrestrial lore about them. To them the mountains of Clear Creek County, even the high alpine peaks of the continental divide whose treasures were a lure for the leading botanists of the country, were a source of lodges, veins and pockets, wholly utilitarian in aspect; to him they were "themselves worthy of poetic lays," as were also the lakes, the streams and the canyons, so lush wonderfully and fearfully formed. Precious indeed is a tribute of this kind to any region.

The picturesque high mountain valley in which Georgetown is located is sometimes compared to the Vale of Chamouni even in this day. Whether Aaron Frost heard a traveler of the seventies voice the comparison, whether he himself had visited the famous Old World valley, or whether his contact with it was wholly vicarious, cannot now be determined. Nevertheless, the title of his Sunrise in the Rocky Mountains instantly suggests Coleridge's Hymn, and the poem further intensifies the impression that there is a subtle link between the two. Mounts Griffith, McClelland, Republic and Leavenworth, the sentinels of the Georgetown valley, are not proposed as rivals of the "sovereign Blanc," but as the inspiration of the poet's pen they, too, may claim a place in literature, however modest. So Aaron Frost wrote of them on the morning of June 3, 1877:

"The day awakes. A placid gladness steals
O'er my face, which night yet half conceals.
The dreary murmurs of the rushing stream,
The somber, breeze-kissed pine tree's plaintive theme,
The silvery accents of the tinkling rills
Alone await the echoes of the hills.
As midnight dews descend on sleeping flowers,
In soft, impalpable and silent showers,
So falls the light—we see not whence or where
It emanates; but mark its luster there.
No gaudy tints the eastern skies adorn,
For the Mount Griffith rears its massive form
And veils the city from the rising morn;
But, fairer far, Aurora's opening smiles
Illume the summits of these granite piles.
Light up the towering peaks
Whereon are rolled
The pallid snows—clear, pure and bright,
Crown Mount McClelland with a
And clothe Republic in a rosy blush."

Republic Mountain referred to above and near whose base his own life was also, was exactly a favorite with the poet. He dedicated another poem to it alone, revealing therein a knowledge of the rare alpine plants of its summit such as no mere miner ever troubled himself to know:

"There primulas their hearts of flame unfold,
And erythronium sip the mountain dew
And mirror back the sky's cerulean hue.
The pale clover grasps the scanty soil
With deep, persistent roots; the sedum's flower
Absorbs the colors of day's natal hour,
But to return them in a blaze of gold;
There polemoniums droop their bells, nor fall
To lend their fleeting odors to the gale;
And where micaceous rocks are madly rolled
The chaste mertensia breathes its humble grace;
While far around spring flowers of many a race—
More, it may be, than science hath
And botanists in vast descriptive tomes have told."

Gray's Peak, the neighboring "mighty monarch of the Rocky Range," christened in the preceding decade for American beloved botanist, Asa Gray, drew forth a similar stately and intimate tribute from his pen. He knew its rocks—"granite and schistose, which all its vast exterior compose. He knew the thousand-bristled flowers of its base, the twisted hardy pines of its timbers, the mosses and the lichens of its otherwise barren summit, marking well "the lichen's radiating form," and its varied colors—"Black, yellow, orange, scarlet, gray and green." He loved "the soft and melancholy note that issues from the Conle's tiny throat."

The "bottle ground of the gods," a well-known "colossal waste" of the region, inspired a fantastical apostrophe as to its origin, a search for the "sermon in its stones" revealing not only a knowledge of the ancient epic poets but of the petrodactyl of the Jurassic seas as well. Green Lake, "the brightest gem in Colorado's diadem," inspired a fantasy similarly light in tone and rhythm, though no less respectful of the classic couplet. The Brooklet, which I am unable to identify, called forth a still happier change in the rhythmic pattern, showing Colorado's newness poet to be the equal of not a few of his contemporaries:

"Out from a rugged mountain's base
A limpid brooklet leaps
And glides with wild and gladness
Through night and day it holds its way
Mid rills and frowning steeples.
Then sparkles neath a gloomy wood
Where pines grow tall and
And every bough that bars its flood
Adds laughter to its song.
The pallid moon's enchanting sway
Ne'er woos it to repose,
Through night and day it holds its way
And sings where'er it goes."

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A Singer in the Desert

What would the desert be without the cactus wren? From the time the first golden ray of the morning sun beats down upon the stretches of sand you can hear him from his perch on a cholla cactus, pouring forth his high, single notes, over and over again. His song may not be as sweet as the carol of the other members of the wren family; it may lack the soft melody of the tiny winter wren; or the rich, ringing music of the marsh wren; but it is joyful, incessant, and a brave sound pitted against the great silence of the desert. There are but few birds in the dry arid lands, and the wayfarer may journey far without hearing a feathered songster. The song of the cactus wren as he sits nonchalantly on a formidable prickly pear is like a hail from an old friend.

Nature has provided him with a coat of modest brown feathers, with a tail of black showing touches of white on the outside; with wings softly spotted with brown; and so clothed he is rendered inconspicuous and in harmony with the lumpy, drab colors of the desert. The cactus wren is the largest member of the family and does not resemble them very closely, although he has many of the characteristics of his kindred. He is nearly as large as a robin, but not so plump or complacent as Robin Redbreast. His bill, efficient manner and the pert tilt of his tail are very wrenlike. He is content to remain far out on the desert during the long sunny year, but occasionally he and his mate fly near the desert homes to pick hunkly about, and to preen and refresh themselves like other bird visitors. If you try to get a good pic-

ture of him with your camera, he will resent your presence or your abrupt movements and, turning his bright eyes toward you, he will utter a loud, insistent, guttural scolding before he takes a hurried flight. If you have had any doubt as to his identity, you will now recognize him by this irascible conduct. As he faces you perhaps you may observe the white stripe over his eyes, bordered beneath by a dusky line; this, too, proves that he is a wren.

He and his mate are feathered alike, and how energetic and happy they are! With two families of nestlings to raise each year, and the need to build of course they must keep busy. The home nest is placed in a cactus or thorn bush and is flask-shaped, and consists of a bundle of grasses and twigs lined with feathers. It opens inwardly

among the dagger-like thorns, making it almost inaccessible to intruders who come in search of eggs. Not far distant in a near-by cholla cactus the wise wrens have built another nest the exact counterpart of the home nest, but it never contains the creamy white eggs, spotted with brown, but remains empty and unused. Who knows the reason for building this second nest? Perhaps it serves for a safe sleeping place for the father wren where he can rest undisturbed by night prowlers.

Ah, contented little singer of the desert! What a pleasurable thrill it always gives one to come upon you in your appropriate brown garb, perched on a cactus with your bill raised toward the clear blue of the desert sky and the happy, ringing notes pouring forth from your animated little body!



Leningrad. From a Water Color Sketch by Stanley Grimm

At the Art Exhibit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"You want to know which work of art I like
The best?" The Rock Bound Coast was grand and clear
As lightning flash, yet it was loved about
With tranquil kind of waters you would like
To set adrift your dream-boats on.
I looked
And saw the people gaze with looks intent
Upon another great man's work outspread.
The beauty there
"Sometimes when I come in, the sunlight plays
So free about the woman's head, and holds
Me so, I am entranced; the back-ground is
A perfect Spring. I hope that you can see
The rapture of it all."

I looked that way
But saw the guide alone, a connoisseur
Of art, with flushing countenance, now filled
With love of all the beautiful. (Her heart
Had known the clasp of little children's hands;
She knew the joy of many homely tasks
Well done.) And as she radiant stood to point
The goodness of another's work, she beamed
With unselfed love, a perfect mother's face.

The gentle Mary must have looked that way
The day that Gabriel named the Holy Child.
MARTHA HARDY TRIMBLE.

The Pottery at Razukan

October 6, 1890

Dear Mr. Chamberlain,—
I have discovered that at Razukan, which is about one ri north of here, there is a pottery called Razukan-yaki, where some remarkable work is turned out. I saw the Three Apes of Koshin, Lord of Highroads, for example, exquisitely modeled in a clay about the colour of this paper. The designs of artistic objects made there impressed me very much. The Governor of Isumo, Mr. Kotoda, who invited me to his house, showed me many beautiful things which had been made in Isumo of old, delicious lacquer-work. This is no longer made so wonderfully, but there are artists in Isumo. I found out one in quite a curious way. In a temple-court, among several statues of Jiso, I saw one in which the god was represented, as he ought to be always, like a beautiful Japanese boy, and I enquired of a priest who made it. He gave the address of a carpenter. I found the carpenter was a famous wood-carver, Arakawa Jimoukei. We have become great friends.

With best regards and kindest wishes for your health, believe me always,
Yours faithfully,
Lafado Hearns.

—From "The Japanese Letters of Lafado Hearns." Edited by ELIZABETH BISLAND.

Gleichmut

Üebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

SCHON lange gehören Gleichmut und Ruhe zur Geittung. Behauptung man immiten von Auf- und Verwirrung seinen Gleichmut, so ist dies ein Zeichen des Weitblicks und der Stärke, des Ergebnisses ordnungsmässigen, aufbauenden Denkens. Bei näherer Betrachtung finden wir, dass Gleichmut gewöhnlich das Ergebnis des Strebens nach hohen Zielen ist, eines Strebens, das von dem stillen Mut begleitet ist, diese Ziele im täglichen Gang des Daseins auszuarbeiten, Stumpfheit, Unerschütterlichkeit, Gleichgültigkeit oder gar Teilnahmslosigkeit können sich wohl vorübergehend der Herrschaft und Würde einer edlen edlen Denkes geborenen Ruhe bemächtigen; aber sie bestehen nicht die Feuerprobe der Erfahrung. Was aus Eigenwillen und Stolz geboren ist, erweist sich also als unvollkommen und unbeständig. Gleichmut ist, wenn er echt ist, das Bild eines furchtlosen Wesens, das das unendliche Unsichere fühlt und für den tiefen Antrieb wahrer Liebe und Gleichmütigkeit empfänglich ist, weil es tiefer liegt und jenseits der Unzulänglichkeiten des Fleisches weilt.

Eine in einem Wörterbuch gegebene Begriffserklärung des Wortes "Gleichmut" ist: "Gleichmütigkeit", und seine ursprüngliche Bedeutung ist: überausstimmend mit dem entsprechenden Wort im Lateinischen: "gleiches Gemüt". Es ist wahrhaftig, unseren Brüdern gegenüber ein "gleiches Gemüt" zu setzen, und dieses "gleiche Gemüt" ist, um Habgier aus dem Weltbedürfnis, um Habgier aus dem Handel, Stolz aus der Gesellschaft und Voreingenommenheit, die dem Rassenunterschied entspringt, aus den Völkern auszumachen. Vertrauen auf Gott und Seine Idee, den Menschen, und ein Sinn von bewusstem Wert befreien von vernichtender Kritik und erbitternden widerstehenden Meinungen und fassen Gleichmut als christliche Tugend ein. Immer mehr fordert die Geittung, dass wir unseren Mitmenschen gleiche Rechte und Vergütungen zubilligen, und das Christentum verlangt, dass wir unsere Mitmenschen als Brüder ansehen und als solche behandeln, sonst können wir am Himmelreich, in dem ein unparteilicher Vater liebreich regiert, keinen Teil haben.

Der Apostel Jakobus verstand die Vollkommenheit Gottes und Seine Art der Gleichmütigkeit. In seinem Briefe lesen wir: "Alle gute Gabe und alle vollkommene Gabe kommt von obenher, von dem Vater des Lichts, bei welchem alle seine Verkündigungen noch Weches des Lichts und der Finsternis". Wahrer Gleichmut ist aus Gott, dem Geist, geboren, hält den Angriffen der Zeit stand und triumphiert über die Fragen der Jahrhunderte. Er wird denen still, die von Gott geleitet und durch Sein Gesetz erzogen werden, und die etwas von Seinem gleichmässigen Werten verstehen.

Im 33. Kapitel des Propheten Hese-

Equanimity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EQUANIMITY and repose have long been associated with culture. To preserve one's equanimity amidst turmoil and confusion indicates vision and strength, the result of orderly, constructive thinking. Looking deeper, we find that equanimity is usually the result of high ideals, accompanied by the moral courage to work these ideals out in the daily routine of existence. Stolidity, stoicism, indifference, or even apathy may for a moment seem to usurp the dominion and dignity of the calmness born of noble thinking, but they go down in the furnace of experience and under the tests of world problems. That which is born of self-will and pride is then found to be faulty and unstable. Equanimity, when true, portrays a nature living fearlessly, because living deeply and beyond the fallings of the flesh, a nature sensitive to the infinite unseen and in sympathy with the deep impulse of true love and justice.

One of the definitions of the word "equanimity" given in a dictionary is "equality;" and its root meaning is "equal mind;" from the Latin. It is truly Christian to possess an "equal mind" toward our brother; and this "equal mind" is a world need today in order to eliminate greed from commerce, pride from society, and prejudice, springing from racial distinctions from the nations. Confidence in God and His idea, man, and a sense of conscious worth, bring freedom from destructive criticism and irritating conflicting opinions, thereby prompting equanimity as a Christian grace. More and more does civilization require that we accord our fellow-men equal rights and privileges; and Christianity demands that we know our fellow-men as brothers, and treat them as such; otherwise, we can have no part in the kingdom of heaven, where an impartial Father lovingly governs.

The Apostle James understood the perfection of God and His way of equanimity. In his epistle we read: "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." True equanimity is born of God, Spirit, endures the shafts of time, and triumphs over the questions of the ages. It comes to those who are taught of God and disciplined by His law, and who understand, somewhat His equal ways.

In the thirty-third chapter of Ezekiel we read of the justice of God's ways and of His mercy toward those who repent, turn from sin, and do that which is right and pleasing in God's eyes. In this chapter the equal ways of God are set forth; and

the prophet sees the need of cleansing thought and motive from hypocrisy. He admonished men to correct their lives, to turn away from sin, to give a praise and love to God that was not merely lip-service. We read: "Ye say, The way of the Lord is not equal. O ye house of Israel, I will judge you every one after his ways."

The spirituality of Christ Jesus was expressed in an equanimity truly born of God. During his ministry we never find him agitated, or at a loss in his explanations to his disciples or in his answers or rebukes to those too blind and arrogant for instruction. Most wonderfully was equanimity shown forth during his betrayal and crucifixion.

For over sixty years Christian Science has been enlightening the age, teaching it the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures and their daily application to human problems, showing how the gospel of Jesus and the spiritual truths he taught may be found available and practical today in demonstrating the divine Principle of being to be Love, whom to know correctly means to have health, holiness, and happiness in our experience. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, saw with prophetic vision that the remedy for all human ills lies in spiritual understanding, in spiritual thinking and living. She recognized the need of all meeting on the common ground of love to God and man. Mrs. Eddy's teachings, as given in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," show that a moral appeal must be made to mankind which will reach the heart and stir to action the best there is in it. In writing of her discovery, Mrs. Eddy says in this textbook, on page x of the Preface, "No intellectual proficiency is requisite in the learner, but sound morals are most desirable." On page 484 of the same book she writes, "Right motives give pinions to thought, and strength and freedom to speech and action."

Let us, as true Christians, watch and pray for that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus," that our hearts may be opened to Truth and Love, learning not to judge according to appearances, but to love more, to increase our faith in God and our confidence in Him and His creation, and thus to secure ultimate victory over the false testimony of the senses. Then, as Mrs. Eddy counsels in "No and Yes" (p. 8), "quietly, with benediction and hope, let the unwise pass by, while you walk on in equanimity, and with increased power, patience, and understanding, gained from your forbearance."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

It is to be trusted that the rumors of impending Cabinet changes in France will be dissipated, and that the Poincaré-Briand combination will continue its good work. From many points of view, it would appear to the world in general that the alliance of the two statesmen has been the most satisfactory alliance recorded for many years in French history. Indeed, what has been done by these two former opponents will be better appreciated if it is recalled that France has just emerged from one of the most critical periods of its history. For over half of the year 1926, pessimists considered that national bankruptcy could scarcely be averted. A gloomy view was taken of parliamentary institutions. Democracy was challenged. Recovery seemed almost impossible. In the foreign field, the breakdown at Geneva in March, when Germany was unable to take its seat in the League of Nations, which was a condition of the Locarno Pact, seemed to spell failure for M. Briand.

The past few months have seen the entire reversal of the situation. M. Poincaré formed a national coalition. He stopped the franc from plunging into the abyss. He brought it back to a tenable position. He passed laws which, though necessary, had previously been fiercely opposed by the deputies. He balanced the budget and obtained the vote on the budget before the end of the year—an unusual though desirable operation. M. Briand, on his side, repaired the damage of March, and brought his peace policy to fruition.

From January to March the franc was constantly dropping. The first Briand Cabinet of the year then resigned. The Socialists perpetually menaced the second Briand Cabinet, and Raoul Péret, the Finance Minister, was unable to save the franc. It had gone from twenty-five to the dollar down to thirty-four to the dollar when M. Briand was again overthrown in June. In the meantime, however, the Mellon-Béranger debt agreement had been signed, and the war in the Riff and the troubles in Syria were, if not ended, at least showing signs of amelioration.

Once more M. Briand returned to power in June, with M. Caillaux as Finance Minister. But M. Caillaux asked for a sort of dictatorship. In spite of his great reputation, there was no confidence in his somewhat vague plans. The franc slumped without respite. It went to forty-eight to the dollar. The treasury was empty, capital was exported, the confusion was unparalleled, and the Chamber was in turmoil.

The situation could not last. The populace was becoming keenly aroused. M. Herriot acted as a kind of buffer, receiving the force of the people's animosity on himself, when, on July 17, he and his supporters overthrew the Briand-Caillaux Cabinet. He was obliged logically to form a ministry himself. That ministry was overthrown after a single day of existence. The people clamored before the Palais Bourbon and before the Elysée. They demanded the cessation of party strife. The Bloc des Gauches, or the Cartel, as it is sometimes called, of Radicals and Socialists, had definitely failed to fulfill its electoral promises, and the untimely quarrels had brought it to disaster and had almost brought France to disaster.

There was a national cry for union. Then it was that M. Poincaré, former President of the Republic, accepted the apparently hopeless task of restoring public confidence. He worked with celerity, assisted, it should be stated, by M. Herriot, and M. Painlevé, and M. Marin, and M. Tardieu—by the Radicals and by the Nationalists who were aroused to the peril. Only the Socialists were left aside.

Within a week his financial program was ready. He immediately obtained powers of decree. The franc began to recover. A sinking fund was established which eased the Treasury. The Chamber, thoroughly alarmed, did everything that M. Poincaré asked it to do. If anything, the franc recovered too quickly, and the economic life of the country was somewhat disturbed. That, however, is the penalty for past blunders. The feat of passing the budget in thirty-six days has never before been done, and anything resembling M. Poincaré's performance has not been seen for forty years. Stabilization is still to be achieved, but there would appear to be a de facto stabilization.

In the meantime M. Briand continued to work for political rapprochement between France and Germany. In the industrial domain, France and Germany were united in the formation of a steel trust, and they came to other economic agreements. Germany was admitted into the League in September and the Locarno Pact came into force. M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann in their conversations at Thoiry advanced the cause of peace. It was still further advanced when, at the December meeting of the Council of the League, it was resolved to withdraw the Interallied Military Control Commission from Germany. It is hoped shortly that allied troops will be withdrawn from the Rhineland.

Thus it will be seen that, entirely due to the combined efforts of M. Poincaré and M. Briand—in so far as merit can ever be attributed to individuals—the year which was begun and which continued so ominously ended more satisfactorily than anyone had dared to expect. Therefore, it would surely be a mistake to allow the Poincaré-Briand alliance to break up.

Led by Assemblyman Cuvillier, of a New York City district, the opponents of prohibition in the New York Legislature are becoming mobilized in an effort to make immediately effective what they claim to regard as the deliberate command of the voters of that State that Congress be asked to annul or modify the Eighteenth Amendment. Mr. Cuvillier claims to have received assurances from Senators Edwards of New Jersey, Bruce of Maryland, Walsh of Massachusetts, and Gerry of Rhode Island that they will endeavor to induce the legislatures of their several states to

join in petitioning Congress to call a national constitutional convention for the purpose of taking steps to bring about the repeal of what they regard as an objectionable amendment.

The interesting fact is disclosed that although petitions from two-thirds the states are necessary to compel Congress thus to proceed, petitions covering various other subjects from twenty-eight of the forty-eight states are now on file. Thus it appears that if four additional states can be induced to act, the duty of Congress will be made plain, provided the petitions already filed meet the requirements which have been laid down.

This very activity should warn the people of the United States who are not in sympathy with any organized movement to repeal or nullify the prohibition amendment that the time for definite action on their part has arrived. The nullifiers and violators of the law have taken the initiative and have been the aggressors almost since the day when they were awakened to a realization that the traffic they had so long defended had been outlawed by an aroused and righteously indignant Nation. Champions of the law have been content to rest upon the assumption that it could never be repealed. We do not believe it ever will be repealed, but it is well to realize that the very processes which were combined to bring about its enactment can be invoked to encompass its repeal.

The sober and law-abiding people of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Jersey are not demanding the law's repeal. Neither are they asking that Congress call a constitutional convention at which the amendment may be revoked. Yet they are not engaged in informing anyone of that fact. They are, for the most part, allowing the bootleggers and their patrons to do all the talking. But they should not forget that their silence may be misconstrued as a tacit admission of their willingness to permit the lawbreakers to do their worst.

One is in duty bound to grant a respectful and considerate hearing to those who, even from motives of self-interest or otherwise, defend the somewhat larger net earnings of capital invested in manufacturing and commercial industries in comparison with those accruing to persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. They present the convincing argument that in competitive industry, where, after solving the problem of economical and efficient production, there remains the continuing problem of profitable marketing. No doubt it will be agreed that agriculture should not be classed as a competitive industry. The main problem of the farmer is to increase and insure production. His market exists, or does not exist, according to the demand for the produce he has for sale, and thus far it has seemed impossible for him, acting independently and without the co-operation of others similarly engaged, to dictate the price which he shall receive.

But the defender of the higher dividends received in manufacturing and commercial pursuits does not stop there. He insists that if those responsible to stockholders and bondholders were no more efficient than the managers of the vast majority of farms there would be no profits to divide at the end of the year. Mr. Henry Ford, who, besides doing several other things well, conducts a profitable farm at his Michigan home, discusses the farmer's problem in his book, "Today and Tomorrow." He makes these interesting observations in his chapter entitled Farm Problems are Farm Problems:

"Is farming the industry of food production, or is it a way of living—or just something to talk about? And what is a farmer? We speak of farmers as though they were all alike. That we know is not true. . . . But they do have this in common: They are all sections of an industry which only to a small degree has as yet realized that it is an industry. The old farm and the old plantation were nearly self-contained. . . . A farmer did not expect to make money. . . . What things he needed over and above what he could raise or make on the farm he traded for in kind. The tradition of the farm is not a money condition. It is a living tradition. . . . The farm is no longer isolated. . . . The farmer has moved out of his little, individual, self-contained world into the great world which is a world of industry, and which has money enough to regard as common necessities what the farmer once regarded as extreme luxuries. The farmer wants as much money for his work as the industrialist gets for his work. The farmer claims that he works harder than the industrialist, and probably he does, but the world does not pay for sweat. It pays for results. Industry, through the application of management and power, has been able to obtain results. . . . It is not a kindness to help the farmer to dodge the facts. . . . The real trouble is that the world has passed on and the farm has stood still. It is now little business in a world of big business. More than that, it is a part-time job in a world that asks for a living on the basis of a full-time job. If a man's time is worth any more than that of a setting hen, then the farm is no place for him to work through the whole year. There is not enough for him to do that is worth while doing. . . . With machinery, the work of plowing, planting, and harvesting will not extend over ten of fifteen days a year. At the extreme outside, his outdoor work on crops, exclusive of garden crops, cannot extend beyond a month."

This somewhat courageous statement of what Mr. Ford insists is a fact may be answered by the farmer who shows that it is impossible for him, under existing conditions, to adapt his enterprise to the use of labor-saving machinery, because of the lack of capital. But this would not disprove the important fact. Industry in general has been lifted, by some method, out of an equally difficult rut. Perhaps it may be insisted that if farming has not been similarly emancipated it is no fault of the other industries. If it is believed that the farmer, even should he succeed in doing his necessary work in the time allotted by Mr. Ford, would be compelled to remain idle thereafter, Mr. Ford insists that there is work enough to employ the farmers in their spare time. "No one," he says, "has any conception of the amount of work that can be done in this country—if prices are kept down and wages and profits up."

Of course this does not solve the farmer's problem. But there is offered a constructive plan which, if followed, may go far toward solving it. It can hardly be claimed that those employed upon the farms are intensively or profitably occupied if the work which holds their attention and consumes their time for a year can, in fact, be accomplished in less than a month. This does not spell efficiency. The same methods, applied to competitive industry, would not insure the return of satisfying dividends.

The statement of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, in which he defines and clarifies Harvard's athletic ideals and policy, will undoubtedly receive much attention from those who are taking leading parts in the highest educational institutions of the United States, and it well deserves their close attention for more reasons than one. In the first place, Dr. Lowell not only speaks as the head of one of the great universities of America, but he also speaks as one who was himself an athlete in his college days. He was a splendid middle-distance runner, being at one time the holder of the Harvard one-mile record.

As president of a university which stands among the leaders in educational development, he has, in connection with Yale and Princeton, done good work in elevating the standard of sportsmanship and in the elimination of pro-secting. And any views expressed by the leaders of any one of these three universities are justly worthy of serious consideration by every college and university. Dr. Lowell says: "Now intercollegiate contests are a vital element in maintaining athletic interest, for what men admire, that they do; but like other things, these contests are a means to an end, which tend in the popular mind to become an end in themselves."

To make intercollegiate contests serve as a means and incentive to get the vast number of undergraduates, who never try for the varsity teams, to come out for interclass and intramural contests is the task before the college authorities. That Harvard is doing splendid work along this line under the guidance of William J. Bingham, shows that Harvard is making good use of its intercollegiate competitions, and any college which may be paying most of its attention to the big intercollegiate matches as an end rather than as a means to a better end, may well take pattern after Dr. Lowell's definition of Harvard ideals in the realms of sport.

In speaking of intercollegiate football, Dr. Lowell freely admits that the present system has certain defects. No one who has been in close touch with this game but will agree with him. As Dr. Lowell says, in speaking of intercollegiate football:

Intercollegiate games should be played, in so far as they promote the objects for which the college exists, not in order to maintain a form of sport. They should be conducted for the benefit of the students, by them and by the appropriate authorities of the university, not by others to furnish entertainment to alumni and the public. With these ideas in mind, Harvard's director of athletics has desired to reduce the excessive prominence of the game which preceded the great final contest with Yale that closes the season; and, supported unanimously by the Committee on Athletics, he decided to do so by not playing continuously, year after year, with any other college. This is the first attempt to grapple with a problem generally felt to be very serious by the people responsible for the welfare of American colleges. It is a courageous move, because it is certain to encounter opposition, but it is one that deserves the support of all men who appreciate the duty that colleges owe to the progress of higher education in this country.

Undoubtedly one of the reasons why college football has become overemphasized is the playing of games year after year between the same colleges, and more than probably the policy Harvard is advocating, of having Yale as its only yearly rival, will tend to lessen the importance of the sport. Traditional rivalry is always sure to lead to overemphasis, and it is interesting to note that during the past few years, the games which Harvard has played with colleges year after year have attracted the most intense rivalry so that it will be interesting to see just how much effect the adoption of this policy will have in bettering football conditions.

There is much yet to be done to place college athletics on the high plane which every lover of clean intercollegiate, interclass and intramural sports desires, and Dr. Lowell's declaration of policy and ideals should do much toward bringing about the desired results.

Random Ramblings

Manufacturers of carpets and rugs report better business than for two years with retailers asking for quicker deliveries. In preparing for a brisk spring trade, evidently the sentiment of both manufacturers and jobbers is—step on it.

Grandfather, reading that a university professor has invented a machine to test the resiliency of a golf ball, wants to know what the resistance to a lawn mower is per square foot on a neglected front yard.

And now it is noted that the latest thing in men's dress wear is a waistcoat that has no back, slipping on over the head. Yes, there were once shirts like that, used to be known as dickies—all front, no rear.

Add current events: Wireless report says that the Catalina Island-Los Angeles swimmers were accompanied by radio music during the swim. Wonder what wave length?

The Soviets have found a quid pro quo for America's failure to recognize Russia. They have decided to let American "jazz" bourgeois music, unfit for the proletariat.

Despite Mr. Webster and his colleagues, many a man will refuse to believe that "getting a rise out of the boss" is better than "getting a raise" out of him.

Seventy-five dollars, the minimum charge for conversation in the newly opened transatlantic telephone service, surely goes a long way in this instance.

To the fore again—the question of observation—Are a cow's horns in front of or behind her ears? The Rambler knows, but he won't tell. Can you?

Ramsay MacDonald recently said, "Fewer slogans and more work." Which strikes us as a pretty good slogan.

How the holes get into doughnuts and Swiss cheese is easy, but how do they get into macaroni?

Would the "is" and "are" controversialists say that a restaurant is among the "has beens."

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer"—by the seed catalogue.

Many a rubber saves a slipper.

Politics at Pudboro

SOMETHING unusual was happening in Pudboro. Never before had I seen the little Sussex town "en fête." Flags were flying from the houses surrounding the market square, a band was playing in front of the town hall and crowds of people were pouring into the building.

Across the principal entrance to the square was stretched a banner upon which was inscribed, "Vote for Diggers, the Farmers' Friend!" Other banners were suspended from the windows of the town hall emblazoned with the name of "Diggers," and counseling the electorate to vote for him. "Diggers for Parliament Means Peace and Prosperity for Pudboro!" declared one banner.

"A political meeting! How thrilling! Let's go in," said Mrs. Archibald as my brother-in-law stopped his car in front of the post office.

"Er—yes, that was my intention," said Archibald, grinning sheepishly as he pulled off his driving gloves. "Archibald!" exclaimed his wife, "do you mean—"

"Archibald!" I exclaimed, "is it possible that you—"

"Quite so, quite so," interrupted Archibald hastily, "but it wasn't my fault, really. You see, the committee was depending upon the Mayor, Squire MacGruder, to take the chair, but he was unexpectedly called to London, and they couldn't get anyone else, so they telephoned me this morning, and I—er—promised to say a few words in introduction of Diggers, and—er—there you are!"

"But I never knew that you dabbled in politics," I said. "Who is Diggers? What's his party?"

"Er—Conservative, I think, or Liberal, or Tory—er—well, I know he isn't Labor, he's a titled old chap, Sir Joshua Diggers."

"And you've prepared a speech!" said his wife. "How clever of you at such short notice. But why didn't you tell—"

"Er—well, not exactly a prepared speech. A few remarks only. I shall rely mainly on the—er—spur of the moment," said Archibald loftily.

Mrs. Archibald gasped and gazed at me, but our conversation was interrupted by a tall, red-faced, bare-headed man who rushed across the market square, grasped Archibald's hand and almost pulled him from the car. "So glad you've arrived, Plumpton," he exclaimed. "Had almost given you up. We begin in five minutes. Good afternoon, Mrs. Plumpton; we have reserved seats for you all on the platform. Come along!"

As we were conducted across the market square, my sister informed me that the red-faced man was Colonel Roarington. "And now I know why poor Archie consented to take the chair. Ever since Archie spoke at the Kennel Association dinner, Colonel Roarington has sung his praise in ascending keys, and poor Archie feels that he must live up to the colonel's panegyrics. But, oh! why didn't he tell us about it beforehand! The spur of the moment! And I'm sure he doesn't know one politic from another!"

My sister was still whispering excitedly when we reached the anteroom adjoining the stage of the town hall. Here we were presented to Sir Joshua Diggers. He was a portly, pompous personage with a high forehead, partly occasioned by a receding growth of hair. Notwithstanding his gracious smile, one felt instinctively that here was dignity not lightly to be trifled with.

He took Archibald aside and talked earnestly to him for a few minutes, and from Archibald's expression it was evident that he was receiving weighty instructions regarding the introduction. I never knew what information was contained in these instructions, but I can hardly believe it was what Archibald transmitted to the audience.

The town hall platform was rather small, and when we took our seats to the accompaniment of cheering and the blare of the village band, now in a gallery at the rear, we found ourselves with others crowded close together before a table on which stood the inevitable pitcher of water and a glass or two.

Sir Joshua sat graciously at ease, which was more than could be said for Archibald, who, even after the cheering had died away and the band had ceased playing, sat staring uncomfortably into vacancy. Sir Joshua finally nudged him and whispered something, whereupon Archibald arose, adjusted his monocle and solemnly took a drink of water.

Then he stretched out his hand and was about to speak when a short man with a drooping walrus mustache stood up in the audience near the front and cried, "Wot about Lloyd George? Wot did 'e say!"

Archibald's hand remained outstretched as he gazed blankly at the speaker. "Wot about Lloyd George? Wot did 'e say!" repeated the short man. "Never mind him, he's only a hecker!" whispered Sir Joshua audibly. Archibald readjusted his monocle, gazed over the head of the interrupter and began:

"Ladies and gentlemen: The immortal Ard of Bavon—er—Bard of Avon once said, 'There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.' " ("Wot about—") came from the short man, but someone pulled him down into his seat. "This is as true today as when spoken centuries ago, and I may be forgiven if I apply it to the present time and place and say that there is a tide in the affairs of Pudboro which, taken at the flood—er—flood, leads on to Parliament! (Cheers, led by Colonel Roarington.)

"As I entered the market square just now, I saw a suspended banner inscribed, 'Diggers for Parliament Means Peace and Prosperity for Pudboro.' (More cheers.) This, fellow citizens, is the tide we should take at the flood with Sir Joshua Diggers—er—Diggers at the helm, all of us pulling at the oars so that the—er—ship of state may steam safely into the port of Parliament."

"The citizens of Pudboro and vicinity desire, above all, peace. Too long has the political unrest of the world affected the peace of Pudboro, necessitating the employment of a constable, and thus adding to the burden of the taxpayer. Can we doubt that the election of Sir Joshua will enable us to reduce the constabulary force by at least 50 per cent—er—that is, the constable could be employed in the daytime and retire to his bed at night, instead of—er—sleeping out. Sir Joshua will explain all this to you. (Sir Joshua smiled a trifle uneasily.)

"In regard to the prosperity of Pudboro, I can only touch upon what will happen if Sir Joshua is elected. We all realize how Pudboro has lagged behind in the race for posterity—er—prosperity. Pudboro, if I may be allowed to say so, is not yet on the map. We have no post office worthy of the name. A corner of the village store, surrounded by prunes, potatoes and pickled pork, is, I submit, a most unsuitable place for the reception and distribution of His Majesty's post."

"Under the parliamentary influence of Sir Joshua Diggers—er—Diggers, it is too much to assume that a stately building will arise worthy of the—er—new town pump lately erected in the market square? (Cheers.)

"No, fellow citizens, it is not too much to assume. I do not hesitate to go even further. (Loud cough from Sir Joshua, unheeded by Archibald.) Elect Sir Joshua to Parliament, and a new Pudboro will arise! A Pudboro with a new town hall, a public library, a clubhouse, an hotel to replace the ancient inn known as the Spotted Dog. I envisage tramways and even telephones, a cinema de luxe employing the musical talent of our village band. (Cheers and loud bange on the bass drum.)

"Diggers for Parliament means prosperity for Pudboro! The banner outside says so. Can we doubt it? Can anyone who knows Sir Joshua Diggers—er—Diggers question his ability to bring these things to pass? When we remember that Sir Joshua is the author of that celebrated treatise on the 'Genesis of the Mangel-wurzel Fly,' we may rest assured that prosperity for Pudboro is a foregone conclusion if we do our duty, if

we rise as one man (the short man rose, cried "Wot about—") and was pulled down again) and cast our votes for Sir Joshua, that staunch Liberal who—("Conservative!" corrected Sir Joshua in a stentorian whisper.) Er—I mean to say, Conservative, who has repeatedly said—"

Here the short man rose again, resisted efforts to pull him down, and shouted, "Wot about Lloyd George? Wot did 'e say!" Archibald, unable any longer to ignore the persistent little man, fixed him with a steady gaze and said: "I do not know everything the Honorable Lloyd George has said, but I can tell Mr. Heckler one thing that Lloyd George has not said. He has never said, 'Peace and prosperity for Pudboro!' (Universal cheers, bange on the bass drum, and the short man subsided.)

"Now, fellow citizens, I will not detain you longer. I am not sufficiently acquainted with politics to explain to you how peace and prosperity will descend upon Pudboro by the election of Uncle Josh—er—Sir Joshua Big-Jig—er—Diggers to Parliament, but Sir Joshua himself will tell you, and now I have much pleasure in asking him to distress—er—address you."

Cheers, blares on the trombone, thumps on the bass drum followed Archibald's speech, and Sir Joshua arose, stepped to the front, laid a bulky pile of manuscript on the table and began to read his speech in sonorous tones. An hour and a half later, he gathered up his manuscript, bowed to those who remained in the audience (and there were not many), shook hands with Archibald and a few others, and departed.

And we were still in ignorance as to how "peace and prosperity" were to be showered upon Pudboro, for not one syllable had the great man uttered upon the subject. He had rambled amid the world's political problems, economics, the League of Nations and the Treaty of Locarno, but poor little Pudboro was not on Sir Joshua's map.

"Any chance of him being returned?" I asked, as we sped on our homeward way.

"Chance!" echoed Archibald. "Why, it's a certainty. This is only a by-election, and he's practically unopposed."

"Then why the meeting, the band, the flags and—er—you?"

"My dear old chap!" replied Archibald pityingly, "it is easy to see that you are not a politician. If you were, you would understand."

"Do you understand?" I asked.

"I am not a politician," said Archibald, chuckling. B. F.

The Week in Rome

WHOLESALE prices are gradually declining, but the retail figures show no change and the high cost of living continues to cause anxiety. The problem was placed by the Minister of National Economy, Giuseppe Belluzzi, before the Superior Council of Economy at its recent session, but it is hardly one that can be solved by resolutions or governmental bodies. The steadily improving facilities for cold storage and marketing which the leading municipalities are providing, and the control over private tradesmen which results from the activities of the co-operative stores and those opened under official auspices for government employees are valuable palliatives, and as the conditions of the market gradually stabilize retail prices will undoubtedly deflate. In the meantime the Government has issued a drastic decree for the reduction of the prices of general commodities. The public is greatly aroused at the profiteering carried on all over the country and especially in Rome, and it is earnestly hoped that the measures taken by the Government will be successful.

One of the first acts of Rome's new governor, Prince Spada Potenzianni, was to re-establish the decree issued by his predecessor ordering all pedestrians to keep to the left in three main streets of the capital and to cross the streets only at stated points. This is the third time in the brief space of twelve months that this order has been issued, and it is doubtful whether it can really be observed by the undisciplined Roman crowds. The patience of the Metropolitan guards is being severely tried as they politely but firmly request the insubordinate pedestrians to observe the road regulations.

The hull of the Augustus, the largest motor liner in the world, was launched a short while ago from the Ansaldo dockyard at Sestri Ponente, near Genoa. The ship has a displacement of 32,000 tons, a dead weight of 10,519 tons, is 216 meters long and 25.50 meters wide. The height of the bridge, of the funnels and of the mast is 28, 44 and 68 meters, respectively. The driving power is furnished by four Diesel engines which give 41,000 horsepower. The ship's speed is estimated at twenty-one knots and exceeds by three knots the speed of the Asturias, which is the fastest ship driven by motor engines afloat. The Augustus will be put into the transatlantic service between Italy and South America toward the end of 1927.

Interesting remains of the old harbor town of Spina, situated at the mouth of the River Po, have been found after four years of patient research work and diligent excavations. The first traces of ancient Greek relics, in the form of artistic vases, were discovered in April, 1922, when during the work of land reclamation in the Trebbia Valley canals were being cut. Excavations have since been carried out with great difficulty as the ground is of a marshy nature, but the labors of the director-general of fine arts, who personally supervised the work, have now been crowned with complete success. In an area of about a mile about 6000 vases have been brought to light, together with a great number of gold and silver rings, earrings, amber necklaces, buckles and a variety of bronzes of great artistic value.

Rome has for many centuries suffered from periodical inundations of the River Tiber and dikes were constructed so as to avoid the flooding of the city. These dikes have now been found to be insufficient since Rome has grown on all sides and the flat outskirts of the city, which are today thickly populated, are completely unprotected against eventual floodings. Government engineers have planned the construction of several new dikes to be built similar in architecture to those already in existence. A wide quay will be constructed alongside the dikes to protect them from the strong currents which often undermine the banks.

The Fascist leaders are not satisfied to see Fascism as the ruling party in Italy, but want to identify it completely with the state. For this purpose a number of measures have recently been adopted, and as a result of these the Fascist transformation of the state is complete. Henceforth Fascism will have its own calendar, but the Fascist year does not commence on January 1, but begins on October 28, the anniversary of the revolution of the Black Shirts. Italy, therefore, is now in the fifth year of the Fascist era, and this date is to be recorded in all public documents and legal acts, together with the ordinary date used throughout the world. Moreover, Fascist officials have become state officials, and the secretary-general of the party is given the rank of ambassador and minister plenipotentiary in court and state functions. Already the historical fasces (the bundle of rods carried by the lictors in Roman days), which have been adopted by the Fascists as the symbol of their party, have been recognized as one of the emblems of the state, and irreverence toward this symbol is a legally punishable offense. The Fascist emblem is placed on Parliament House, the Ministerial Departments and all public buildings, as well as on the new coins of the kingdom, and all persons are required to raise their hats, in sign of homage, to the Fascist standards, in the same way as they are expected to do to the national flag.